The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 127 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th May.	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8000	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	China ..	8000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

* These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Inaba Maru	K. Shinobe	6189	28th May	7th June
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	30th ,,	10th ,,
Colombo Maru	N Kawashima	4709	12th June	22nd ,,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	23rd ,,	3rd July
KamaKura Maru	T. Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th ,,
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	5143	12th July	24th ,,
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	28th ,,	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4995	9th Aug.	21st ,,

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Dewee's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the inreased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3478¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6375	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A &	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester...A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.... Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York..	7511	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	29th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	576	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	652	1,091	489	807
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	1737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd..

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
DUMRA, 1695, Thur. 4th June, 9 a.m., Direct
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 5th June *6 a.m. Direct

*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, the 4th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or. about.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday 11th June
†JELUNGA	5206	,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday 23rd July

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

29th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt, J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	23rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	667
Bombay to Port Said	446	672
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	442	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 400,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

to:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ROYAL "STANDARD" TYPEWRITERS

For over 6 weeks we had sold out and we had not a typewriter left which we could show.

To-day we are in the position to be able to demonstrate

THE TYPEWRITER OF TRIPLE SERVICE
THE TYPEWRITER OF PERFECT PRESSWORK

THE MASTER MACHINE
THE NEW MODEL ROYAL No. 10

There are real reasons why the "ROYAL" dominates in QUALITY typing. First, there is the new ROYAL way of sending direct force from the operator's fingers on the typewriter keys straight to the printing-point with every powerful hammer-stroke of its accelerating typebars of carbon steel—with every unerring beat of its wonderful roller-trip escapement. Then there is a rigid carriage that meets the millions of blows of the type; a solid, one-piece type guide that controls but does not force alignment. The whole rapid-fire action is almost frictionless! And lastly, the deeply engraved and beautifully shaded type themselves—the "business end of the typewriter."

If you are interested in better service
WRITE NOW—WRITE NOW to

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	2—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—8

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, D. Merwan & Co., 24 Medows Street, Fort

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED the first week in July, a Pundit, teach Matriculation Hindi and Mathematics.—Apply LADY PRINCIPAL, Girls' High School, Katni, E. I. R. 2050

WANTED immediately a QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and an English-speaking COMPOUNDER, Hindu preferred, for Moffusil. Apply to Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2728

WANTED an experienced AUDITOR, holding a certificate under the Bombay Auditors Certificates Rules 1914, with a thorough knowledge of English and two vernaculars of the Bombay Presidency, for permanent Government employment. Duties, the audit of large urban co-operative societies. Pay Rs. 150—10—250. Apply to

R. B. EWBANK, I.C.S.
Registrar,
Co-operative Societies, Poona.
2055

WANTED immediately for the Ishwari Memorial Hospital, Benares a Staff-Nurse, must be fully qualified in sick nursing and midwifery. Pay Rs. 75, with Rs. 20, messing allowance, free quarters. Dhobi and Punkah coolies. Application to be sent to—

Miss H. MACLAREN, M.B. (Edin.),
Medical Officer-in-charge.
Iswari Memorial Hospital:
Benares City, 15th May, 1914. 2051

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

WANTED a good NOTER and DRAFTER for the Finance Department of the Central Provinces Civil Secretariat. Only Graduates who have passed the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination prescribed in Article 1665 D of the Civil Account Code Volume II for the ordinary branch, and who have a practical knowledge of budget work need apply. Applicants should state their present post and salary as well as the pay they expect for the appointment.

Apply with testimonials to

RAI BAHADUR N. G. SARKAR,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
2056 Central Provinces, Nagpur.

WANTED—A Health Officer for the Municipal Committee of Lahore, Punjab, India.

All applicants must be registered practitioners and possess a diploma of public health.

Previous practical experience in a similar appointment is essential and preference will be given to those who have had Indian experience.

Salary Rs. 750 per month (£600 a year). The post is a permanent one and a stipulation for three months' notice of termination on either side, will be included in the agreement.

The Health Officer may subscribe to the Municipal Provident Fund. Subscription being from 6¼ to 12½ per cent. of salary, the Municipal Committee contributing a sum equal to that paid by the contributor.

The Health Officer will be subject to the leave and travelling allowance rules relating to Government servants laid down in the Civil Service Regulations. He will be a whole-time officer and will not be allowed to take private practice.

Applications will be received up to the 15th July, 1914.

Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, experience, etc., and address their application to—

F. W. KENNAWAY, Esq., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner and President,
Municipal Committee, Lahore, India.
2044

WANTED.

WANTED a passed MID-WIFE for Viramgam Dispensary on a salary of Rs. 30 per month, along with house rent. Apply to CHAIRMAN, Dispensary Committee, Viramgam, with testimonial. 2739

ENGLISH NURSE desires post at once, Good needlewoman, delicate baby or infant, from the month preferred. Indian Gentleman's family not objected to. Apply Box No. 622, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2738

WANTED by an Experienced Carder and Spinner at present employed at Home as Carder and Spinner (Teacher of Cotton Classes) Teetotaler; will pay his own passage, can be in India at 15 days' notice. (Apply Stating Terms.) to 3333 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2690

WANTED—A graduate and an intermediate passed, as Assistant Masters for Christ Church Coll. Sch., Cawnpore. Christians preferable. Salaries according to qualifications.—Apply to THE MANAGER, with copies of testimonials stating salaries expected. 2052

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a leading Life Assurance Company.

One CLERK capable to control Office correspondence; salary from 40 to 70 according to qualifications.

Four CANVASSERS on good salary and commission. None without previous experience need apply. "INSURANCE" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2717

WANTED—A HEAD Clerk with experience of office work and a good command of English, and he must have passed at least the B.A. standard. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, according to qualifications.—Apply with testimonials and references to THE HOME SECRETARY, Rampur (State) U. P. 2047

WANTED—A B. Sc. as a teacher in the Maharana High School, Dholpur, pay Rs. 50-5-60. Must be strong in English and Mathematics, fond of games.

Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, will be received till 15th June, 1914, by the JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Dholpur State. 2043

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for reserve duty in Mewar State for one year, salary Rs 60 per mensem, and house rent Rs. 5 whenever not provided with free quarters.

For further particulars apply to

THE RESIDENCY SURGEON, MEWAR,
2094 Udaipur, Rajputana.

WANTED a DRAUGHTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications. Must be prepared to join by 15th June. Apply with copies of Testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur Yeotmal Railway,
Daryapur, Berar.
2056

WANTED ASSISTANT MASTERS at the Daly College, Indore, salaries Rs. 100—10—150 and Rs. 80—10—120.

Preference will be given to trained Teachers with a good knowledge of Hindi who are athletes. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore, C. I. 2042

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer, and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a school of arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2041

A TEMPORARY DRAFTSMAN is required for the Office of Garrison Engineer, Kirkee, who must be able to prepare working drawings from sketches. Pay Rs. 40 p.m.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Asst. Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works, Poona.

J. L. MEYER, Major, R.E.,
Asst. Comdg. Royal Engineer, Poona.
2040

WANTED, a fully qualified Veterinary Assistant for the Manipur State on Rs. 50.4.70, with free residence and travelling allowances according to Civil Service Regulations. Applicants should state age, caste, nationality and previous experience.

The selected candidate will be required to produce a certificate of ability to ride and of physical fitness.

He will be appointed on probation for six months, after which he will be required to sign an agreement to serve for five years and to learn the Manipuri language.

Apply with testimonials to J. C. HIGGINS, Esquire I.C.S., Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar Imphal, Assam. 2053

GAYA JAIL PRESS.—Wanted for six months, possibly permanently, the services of a practical and experienced Engineer, with a knowledge of electrically driven printing machinery. Salary Rs. 150 per month rising, in case the post is made permanent, by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 200, with free quarters or an allowance of Rs. 30 per month in lieu.

Wanted also for six months, the services of an electrician on Rs. 60 per month.

Apply by June 1st with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating age, qualifications, experience, etc.

JOHN MULVANY, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Officiating Inspector General of
Prisons, Bihar and Orissa.
Ranchi, the 20th May 1914. 2054

WANTED.

WANTED—Temporary COPYING CLERK with neat small handwriting. Address applications to Room 118, Apollo Hotel, Bombay. 2744

WANTED a CLERK of Rs. 100, 90 or 80 grade in Government Office in Bombay to exchange with the one at Mhow. Apply to Box No. 626, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2753

WANTED CAPABLE and EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN, good Sailor, to help take charge of infant going home shortly in return for passage. References necessary. Apply to Box No. 625, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2751

WANTED influential EUROPEAN CANVASSERS for STAR-INKS. Ladies preferred. Apply to—

THE STAR TECHNOLOGICAL WORKS,
2754 Laxmi Buildings, Girgaon.

WANTED a LADY DOCTOR, Graduate perferred, for service in the Chhota Udepur State, Rewa Kantha Agency. Apply stating terms and qualifications to

DEWAN,
2084 Chhota Udepur State.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Large airy Room, Verandah and Bathroom attached E. I. and Fan Rs. 50. WHITE HOUSE, Top Flat, Opposite, Taj Mahal Hotel. 2748

TO LET. Offices, Hornby Road, above the West End Watch Co., second floor rent Rs. 40/- and 45/-. Apply on the PREMISES. 2723

WELL FURNISHED airy rooms TO LET with board. Electric lights and fans. Apply MRS. MATCHIN, Florence House, Apollo Bunder. 2733

AN EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN will pay Rs. 60 p. m. for Board and Lodging with European family in Apollo Bunder. Apply S.S. Florence House, (ground floor), Apollo Bunder. 2736

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1660

TO BE LET—16 Manji Mansion at Mazagon Mount Road. Two blocks airy and comfortable, each with four rooms, monthly rent Rs. 40 and 45. Apply WITHIN or SALEMAHOMED, PADAMSEE & Co., Chuckla Street, Bombay. 2752

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

TO LET.—From the 1st of June, two Shops at the Junction of Lamington Road, and Girgaon Road, in the Pranjivandas Building, each measuring about 700 sq. ft. with a frontage 40 to 50ft.

Suitable as show rooms to motor car and carriage dealers.

For rents and further particulars, apply to

K. G. TAMBE, B.C.E.,
2677 301 Hornby Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ALPHONSOES, Rs. 2; Rs. 3; Rs. 4; and Rs. 6; per dozen. Also Mangoes, Sweet Limes, Apples, Pine-Apples, Figs, Pomegranates, Peaches, Chekoos, etc., at Market price. DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302b

NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, LD.
(OF LONDON.)

A MEETING of STUDENTS and GRADUATES of the I. C. Schools will be held at the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 5-30 p.m., (S.T.), Lt. Col. W. E. Jennings, Chairman, Mr. H. P. Gibbs, M.I.E.E., Vice-Chairman.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
2745 General Manager for India.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY,

WANTED an ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER on a salary of Rs. 300, rising by annual increments of Rs. 20, to Rs. 400, plus a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates must possess a Diploma of Public Health from a recognized University.

The successful candidate will be required to pass an examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard. No increment will be granted until such examination is passed. He will also be required to join the Municipal Provident Fund. No private practice allowed.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials as to health and character, and authenticated copies of Diplomas, should be addressed to the undersigned by the 13th June, 1914.

Applicants should state age and nationality.

The successful candidate will be required to join his appointment at once.

By Order,
P. MANACKJEE,
Secretary,
Mandalay Municipality,
Mandalay, the 19th May, 1914. 2057

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have cancelled the General Power of Attorney given by me to MR. TULSIDAS SHIVLAL on the 7th September, 1913, from this date.

(Sd.) KHIMJI ASSUR VEERJEE.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1914. 2702

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. "PERSIA" from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
2749 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on client KHANSAHEB MAHOMED ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED ABDULLA BHAIJI of Bombay and Ooran, Konkani Mahomedan Inhabitant a Salt Merchant, carrying on business at Ooran, Trivandrum, Kolum, Alpi, and Minpat or Monambam and British Malabar, and in various ports in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies has this day cancelled and revoked the Power of Attorney dated the 17th day of October, 1910, given to one ALLARAKHIA ALLIKHAN of Bombay Memon jointly with one KHATOODAS KHEMCHAND of Bombay Hindoo in so far the said Allarakhia Alikhan is concerned and it is hereby notified that no person should from this day deal with the said Allarakhia Allikhan either in the name of our said client or as his Constituted Attorney or Agent and if any person does do so he will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1914.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Attorneys for Khan Saheb Mahomed Esmail bin Mahomed Abdula Bhaiji.
2755

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and Credits of GOPALDAS NANDJI of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a servant in the employ of Charandas Chaturbhuj residing at Khand Bazaar without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

GANGABAI widow of the said GOPALDAS NANDJI deceased, for the use and benefit of her minor sons VITHALDAS GOPALDAS and HIRJI GOPALDAS limited to the period of the minority of any one of them, all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Second day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 22nd day of May, 1914.
Messrs. SOONDERDASS & Co.,
2747 Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Through Carriage (First and Second Class) between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla); Bombay and Peshawar and Jhansi and Dehra Dun (for Mussoorie).

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN. From Bombay.	Stations.	UP. Bombay.
H. M.		H. M.
17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.... Arr.	12-35
22-14 Arr.	Manmad ..... Dep.	7-12
7-52 ,,	Bhopal ..... ,,	20-57
10-35 ,,	Bina ..... ,,	18-18
13- 4 ,,	Jhansi..... ,,	15-46
15- 8 ,,	Gwalior..... ,,	14- 0
17-49 ,,	Agra Cantonment..... ,,	11-12
18-44 ,,	Muttra ..... ,,	10-14
21- 0 ,,	Delhi..... ,, Arr.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		7-35
22- 9 ,,	Ghaziabad ..... Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Meerut Cantonment ..... ,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Saharanpur ..... ,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ambala Cantonment..... ,,	2-17
5-18 ,,	Ludhiana..... ,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Jullundur..... ,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Amritsar ..... ,,	21- 1
9-38 ,,	Lahore ..... ,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Rawalpindi ..... ,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... ,,	8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay..	Arr.	2-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi.....	Dep	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala.....	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5-38 Arr.	Kalka.....	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	24-0
12-10 Arr.	Simla.....	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17- 0 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
18- 4 Arr.	Jhansi.....	Dep.	15-46
18-50 Dep.		Arr.	15-14
16-15 ,,	Orai.....	Dep.	13- 9
18-35 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	10-52
19-50 Arr.	Lucknow.....	,,	9-32

BETWEEN JHANSI AND DEHRA DUN.

18-24 Dep.	Jhansi	Arr.	15-26
16-18 ,,	Gwalior	Dep.	14- 0
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-35
1- 4 Arr.	Saharanpur.....	Dep.	3-58
5- 0 Dep.		Arr.	2-50
6-43 Arr.	Lhaksar	Dep.	1-42
7-10 Dep.		Arr.	23-50
10-25 Arr.	Dehra Dun.....	Dep.	21-15

For Up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.

W. LAIDLAW,
262 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

WANTED TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of TEMPORARY ENGINEERS for the investigation and execution of Forest tramway lines, construction of Forest roads, improvements to water ways for the conveyance of Forest produce, etc. The work may also consist, should the necessity arise, of ordinary duty in the Public Works Department. The pay will be according to qualifications and will be limited to a maximum of Rs. 800 per mensem, exclusive of travelling allowance, the latter as also leave rules being in accordance with the rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations for Temporary Employees.

The work for which Engineers are required is likely to last several years, and though it may lie in any part of the Madras Presidency it is likely that, to begin with, it will be chiefly on the western side of the Presidency.

Only candidates with good physique and who are especially qualified for the sort of work required of them need apply.

Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars, together with copies of testimonials.

(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places of Education.
(3) Examinations passed, or degrees obtained.
(4) Least salary that would be accepted.
(5) Present and past employment, with particulars of salaries drawn, period of each, and reason for termination of service.
(6) Knowledge of oriental languages.
(7) Name of any person or persons to whom reference may be made, if necessary for further particulars.

Applications should reach the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, on or before 15th June, 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
2603 Ag. Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

AUCTION SALE.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAHAMMEDI MAHAL.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, a quantity of Furniture grey and coloured Piece-Goods and other miscellaneous goods:—

A lot of furniture such as:—Glass Door Show Cases, Writing Tables, Chairs, Teapoys Easy Chairs, Corner Standard Telescopic Floor Lamps, Oil Painting Pictures in Frame; a lot of rich Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Powder, Shaving Sticks etc., a large lot of remnants, such as Cashmere, Flannel Coating and Serges etc., suitable for Suitings. Glassware and Crockery-ware, a lot of ember Mouth Pieces and Plain Smoking Pipes, Ladies Hand Bags, a lot of Toys etc., etc.

The above is now on view..

HARDINGE & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Mahammadi Mahal.
Dhobie Talao.
Bombay, 29th May, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Arthur Bunder, Colaba, belonging to Khimji Vishram and removed from the Apollo "B" Godown, on account of the concerned.

About 900 full pressed bales of Bengal, Broach and other cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May, 1914.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Fort, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LAST CONCERT

OF

GAUHAR JAN

OF CALCUTTA

A special programme of

BHAIRVI & QAUVALI SONGS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3,

Unreserved, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

PLAN AND BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager Mr. James McGrath.

To-Night

MARCEL AND BELL.

Acrobatic Dancers, Contortionists and Tangoists.

DAN CLIFFORD

The Super-Comedian.

MISS JESSIE WILTON

"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"

ALSO

MISS HAPPY CARTON

Contralto-Vocalist, from the leading London Concerts.

TO YOU

From May 20th to June 3rd

are the very last days that

ALASTOR

may be consulted in his unique studies of character and astrological readings at the

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL ROOM 338.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

All readings strictly confidential.

Terms to suit all classes.

1ST. BATTALION, G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

K. & N. COMPANY'S RIFLE CLUBS.

The ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION and DANCE will take place in the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute Grounds, Parel, on FRIDAY, May 29th, at 9 p.m., (S. T.).

Invitations for Members and Friends may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Matunga. Members of the Institute not invited Rs. 2. Non-members Rs. 3.

V. H. VEEVERS,
2731 Honorary Secretary.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.

A FILM THAT IS THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

PROTEA

AND THE

INFERNAL AUTOMOBILE.

THE SECOND SERIES

Of this Great Lady Detective's Startling Adventures.

4,320 Feet—Four Parts.

"Protea" is a woman, but such a woman as we have not before seen in pictures. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering. She performs feats that fill one with astonishment.

ONE LONG SUCCESSION OF THRILLS.

This Second Part is even more thrilling than the first. Don't miss it!

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

in association with

BANDMANN-RICKARD'S VARIETY CIRCUIT

COMMENCING

To-Night! To-Night!!

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

SUNDAY FIRST SHOW COMMENCES at 7 p.m.

GIGANTIC OPENING PROGRAMME.

Direct from Europe and First Appearance in Bombay

THE GRAUS BROS.

"LES, ROIS BELA, PERCHE."

Pole and Head Balancing Extraordinary.

MARIE QUINTRELL

ANOTHER PATTI.

SELMA BRAATZ

The World's Greatest Lady Juggler

Assisted by Madam CLARA BRAATZ.

AND OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

INCLUDE A STAR DRAMA

MIRROR OF DEATH.

Sparkling Comedy

TURKEY TROT TOWN

etc., etc.

PRICE OF ADMISSION

1st Show :—6-30 Rs. **2, I,** As. **8, 4,** Boxes Rs. **10.**

2nd Show :—Stalls Rs. **3, 2,** Circle Rs. **2, I,** Boxes Rs. **15.**

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

Every Saturday until further notice there will be no 10 o'clock Show, but instead there will be a MATINEE at 4-30 and the usual Show at 6-30.

PROTEA ! PROTEA !!

SECOND SERIES.

To-Night, To-Night,

AT THE

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH

4500 Feet In Four Parts.

Eclair's Latest Enterprise.

Specially Imported by K. A. Shethna & Co., Kalbadevi.

The Second Series Describes

The Terrible of A Wicked Usurper.

SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEE

5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

PRICES HALF.

SANDHURST ROAD. Telephone, No. 1272

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. **1** per tin of **32** Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT . SPORTSMEN

Italian Fencing.

Foil and sword fencing taught by an expert Italian instructor.

THE BEST EXERCISE, ALSO FOR LADIES.

TERMS MODERATE. APPLY :

M. CAVELETTI

7, Watson annexe,
APOLLO BUNDER

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

6-30 Twice Nightly. **10**

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT

Miss CLEO PEEL
Miss CLEO PEEL
Miss CLEO PEEL

THE FAMOUS AMERICAN SOUBRETTE & IMPRESSIONIST

Miss MARIE GODWIN
An old Favourite of Bombay.
Miss MARIE GODWIN
NEAT & NATTY DANCER.
Miss MARIE GODWIN
IN ALL THE LATEST SONGS.

TREMENDOUS PICTURE BILL

Headed by

THE GENTLER PASSION

A Drama that will grip and keep you interested right through.

COMICS COMEDIES GALORE.

Popular Prices.

THE BIGGEST THUNDER OF THE WEEK

AND WHAT IS IT ?

PROTEA! PROTEA!!

PART SECOND

Dealing With

The Secret of a Gold Mine and the Miserable Fate of A Sinful Count.

At The

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

IN FOUR ACTS

4,500 feet

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1265.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

357, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

CASSELL'S ROYAL ACADEMY PICTUREC AND SCULPTURE, 1914.

This is the only authoritative fine art record of pictures actually hung at the great picture show. It is a fully representative epitome of the best and most interesting works of art there exhibited. Complete in one volume. Cloth, Rs. 4-6. Paper covers, Rs. 2-10.

"PALL MALL" PICTURES OF THE YEAR. ANS. 14.

"BLACK AND WHITE" R. A. PICTURES, ANS. 12.

PRINTERS' PIE FOR 1914.

Copiously illustrated in Color and Black and White. Ans. 14.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Special Extra number of "The Bookman." Literary Contents :—Charles Dickens; The Life and Work of Dickens; Charles Dickens; his Work and his Personality; The True Story of Dora Copperfield; etc.
Illustrated in Colour and Black and White. Wrappers. Rs. 4-6.

"THE STUDIO."

YEAR BOOK OF DECORATIVE ART.

A Review of the latest Developments in the Artistic Construction, Decoration and Furnishing of the House 1914. With illustrations in Colour and Black and White. Wrappers. Rs. 4-6.

PENROSE'S PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

The Process Year Book 1913-1914. Hundreds of Illustrations Rs. 4-6.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & Co.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,

Hornby Road, Bombay:

Branch:-Watson's Hotel.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

A slight disturbance from the Bay passed away yesterday without giving much more rain. There have been a few thunderstorms in different parts of the country, but all falls of rain were small, except six inches at Kyaukpyu, two at Silchar, one and a half at Darbhanga.

The temperature is now higher than usual over the greater part of North-west and Central India. Bikanir reports the maximum of 121 degrees which is higher than any previously recorded at that station.

Forecast:—Some thunderstorms along the western Himalayas. No important change elsewhere.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th May, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day tempereature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual at Jhansi. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind and in defect in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi. The maximum temperature in the shade was 125.5deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal also at Bhuj, Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Raipur and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur records 0.58in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Local thunder-showers have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan. In Malabar, rainfall has been confined to the southern districts where, however, it has been nearly general and heavier than yesterday.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar. A few thunder-storms are possible in the southern half of the Deccan and a few dust-storms in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Jan. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Jan. to Date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (27th)	93.8	81.7	68	11.55		0.
Jask	98.4	85.1	92	4.54		0.69
Muscat						0.47
Do. (27th)	104.1	86.5	58	2.41		—1.
						2)
PUNJAB—						
Multan	120.5	85.6	48	1.86		
Rawalpindi	111.4	70.4	26	16.48		—0.
Lahore	116.4	79.2	31	5.62		5.10
Sirsa						1.11
Ambala	113.1	83.3	36	5.62		.. 24
Delhi	112.8	84.8	51	2.62		—0.
						—1.78
UNITED PROVINCES—						11
Agra	115.1	89.4	49	1.49		
Mainpuri	114.5	88.2	44	2.37		—0.
Jhansi	115.6	89.5	11	1.82		0.78
Cawnpore	110.2	87.9	54	2.67		—0.67
Allahabad	111.8	86.5	48	3.55		0.40
						1.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						07
Jacobad	125.5	85.8	65	2.45		
Karachi	87.9	78.0	88	2.11		1.
Ajmer	111.3	91.9	16	2.73		0.06
Jaipore	118.2	81.3	13	1.08		0.48
Kotah	..	..	..	..		—1.78
						.. 04
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	107.5	77.0	32	1.04		
Dwarka	88.6	80.5	87	0.40		0.
Veraval	86.1	79.2	86	0.11		—0.44
Rajkot	108.9	76.3	77	0.17		—0.29
Bhavnagar	111.8	79.6	77	0.04		—0.41
Surat	99.9	81.2	75	0.04		—0.58
Ahmedabad	110.8	79.6	76	0.95		—0.76
Deesa	112.2	77.4	49	0.19		—0.42
Neemuch	115.1	83.8	45	0.68		—0.47
Indore	111.1	82.1	50	1.69		—0.51
						0.58
						39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	110.9	88.3	43	8.02		
Saugor	112.2	87.0	23	2.83		4.
Hoshangabad	114.9	87.4	35	2.52		—0.80
Khandwa	112.4	85.0	50	1.26		0.16
Akola	114.6	85.2	43	2.10		—0.23
Amraoti	115.1	86.	39	3.02		—0.20
Nagpur	114.6	90.1	27	5.53		0.27
Chanda	114.9	85.0	30	6.50		2.39
Raipur	109.9	85.6	51	5.55		2.00
						1.60
						96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.0	82.6	74	0.15		
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.9	70	0.06		—0.
Mormugao	91.6	82.7	70	0.38		—1.87
Karwar	90.5	82.8	78	0.20		—2.21
						—3.68
						55
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.7	78.1	57	1.40		
Ahmednagar	104.8	74.5	60	0.69		—0.
Poona	98.8	74.5	62	0.21		—1.24
Sholapur	108.3	77.6	54	0.56		—2.50
Bijapur	104.4	67.5	74	0.58 1.02		—2.31
Belgaum	90.3	64.7	77	2.91		—2.37
Aurangabad	109.4	76.3	53	2.08		—3.17
Nizamabad (Indur).	111.6	66.9	45	0.91		—0.10
Hyderabad	105.8	79.7	67	2.53		—2.11
						—1.12
						32
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.5	81.9	72	0.02 2.38		
Calicut	91.0	81.8	79	.. 3.47		—6.
Cochin	89.0	77.5	91	0.58 16.27		—8.77
Colombo	87.5	75.0	99	1.38 49.13		—9.86
						—1.84
						23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Mangalore	109.4	84.9	92	.. 2.75		
Bellary	103.8	80.3	56	.. 1.70		
Cuddapah	105.7	88.8	54	.. 5.59		
Madras	102.7	84.4	57	.. 30.39		
Bangalore	98.9	70.9	78	.. 7.05		
Coimbatore	96.9	76.6	64	.. 5.51		
Trichinopoly	107.6	82.7	54	.. 12.47		
Negapatam	100.8	82.2	75	.. 54.91		

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th May 1914 was 29.944 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 27th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches.	29.774
Temperature of Air	Degrees	87.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79.7
Dew Point	"	77.1
Relative humidity of Air		0.721
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		4.0
Maximum temperature of Air	Degrees	93.0
Minimum do do	"	80.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW,W,WSW
Movement of Wind do	miles	140
Fall of Rain	Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	0.00
Do. do. year	"	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	"	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	M	h m	ft in
Fri	28	m 0 43	28 1	28	m 6 39	15 8
		1 41 a	25 5		7 43 a	20 0
F	29	m 1 23	27 9	29	m 7 15	16 1
		2 21 a	25		8 22 a	20 1
S	30	m 2 7	27 4	30	m 7 55	16 9
		3 4 a	24 9		9 0 a	20 9
Sun	31	m 2 59	26 11	31	m 8 43	17 7
	June	3 51 a	24 7	June	10 11 a	19 9
M	1	m 4 0	22 7	1	m 0 44	18 6
		4 42 a	23 3		11 21 a	19 8
Tu	2	m 5 23	24 8	2	m 11 0	19 8
		5 33 a	26 4		m 0 23	18 3
W	3	m 6 20	25 4	3	0 28	19 9
		6 39 a	26 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May 28 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 1m.	Sunset 7h.
" 29 (Friday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 30 (Saturday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
" 31 (Sunday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 11m.
June 1 (Monday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m.
" 2 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m
May 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 1m.	" 7h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, June 1st 7h. 32-0m p.m.; Perigee, 6th, 4-5h a.m. Full Moon 9th, 10-6h, 46-2m a.m. Last Quarter 15th, 7h., 50-0m. p.m.; Apogee, 18th 2-6h. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 9h, 3-2m. p.m.

MR. BRYCE AND GOLDWIN SMITH.

In a very interesting article in the "North American Review" Mr. Bryce gives some recollections of Goldwin Smith. He recalls that when an undergraduate at Oxford in 1861 he went to him on seeing public notice that the Regius Professor would see undergraduates who were studying modern history at a given hour in the hall of his college :

Entering the large hall, I saw a long, gaunt figure leaning back in an armchair near the fire, a grim figure apparently buried in meditation. Drawing a chair toward him, I sat down and waited. Presently he said, "Of what did King John dier" I did not know, and admitted my ignorance. "He died of a surfeit of peaches and new ale," said the professor, adding in a reflective tone, "it would give a man a considerable belly-ache."

"Thereupon," adds Mr. Bryce, "the proceeded to deliver in grave and measured accents a discourse upon the Angevin Kings and their policy, which, so far as I can remember it, was exactly what may be found in the History of England, entitled 'The United Kingdom,' which he published thirty-years later."

"ALWAYS LOCKING THE DOOR."

In Mr. Bryce's opinion, there was no one among Goldwin Smith's contemporaries who rose superior to him in grasp, and certainly no one who equalled him in the power of expression :

Yet this very gift of expression was a source of weakness, or perhaps the revelation of a fault in the structure of his mind. When he came to England in 1876 for the first time after his departure in 1868, I invited several eminent historians to meet him at dinner, and among them John Richard Green. Goldwin Smith talked brilliantly, as always; and the next time I met Green I asked him how he had been impressed. "He appeared to me," was the reply, "to be always locking the door." Green meant, as he explained that Goldwin Smith's habit was to sum up all he had to say on a subject in two or three striking phrases, which seemed to leave nothing more to be said, and arrested the further play of mind and talk on the question under discussion.

NEVER MADE MISTAKES.

Goldwin Smith, Mr. Bryce goes on to remark, was as thorough in the substance as he was finished in the execution of his work :

I remember a remark of E. A. Freeman, made when they were both in Oxford : "Where," he said, "does Goldwin get his knowledge? He is not a great reader, he is not what you would call a learned man, like Stubbs, yet he seems, never to make mistakes." He was not very learned, but he had that instinct of a trained historical mind which keeps a man out of errors. "If he knew a thing, he knew it right. If he did not know it, he knew his own ignorance and avoided the pitfalls into which heedless men stumbled." Than Disraeli's imputation that Smith was "a social parasite," nothing, says Mr. Bryce, could be more absurd.

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KING OF THE DEAD.

DISCOVERY OF EGYPTIAN GOD'S TOMB.

Professor Edward Naville, of Geneva University, the well-known Egyptologist, has just returned home, and has given me fuller details of the remarkable discoveries he has made in Egypt—including a reesrvoir more ancient ever than the pyramids and the tomb of the god Osiris, King of the Dead—of which I gave a brief outline some weeks, ago writes the Geneva correspondent of the "Standard."

He is an elderly man, over 6ft. in height, wiry and active, and speaks English fluently. He is a Fellow of King's College, London, D.C.L. of Oxford University, and L.B. of Glasgow University. He is a modest man, and does not claim the honour of his discoveries for himself alone, but also for his "brave assistants," Messrs. Wainwright and Gibson of London, and Mr. Thomas Whittemore, of Tatt College, Boston, U.S.A., "who greatly helped and encouraged me."

The discoveries were made at Abydos, the old Egyptian Abut, which is situated halfway between Cairo and Assuan, about eight miles away from the Nile, in the desert.

"The ground I went over was not in a sense exactly new," said the professor, "for in 1903 Profesor Flinders-Petrie and Miss Murray of University College, London, had made interesting discoveries at Abydos, but I penetrated farther during my two expeditions in 1912-1913 and 1913-1914.

"We worked from December 24, 1913, to March 11, 1914, and during the eleven weeks we experienced some anxiety and excitement. At nine yards under the soil we found a large building constructed in granite and very hard red sandstone. This edifice is divided into three naves, which are surrounded by sixteen large cells all identical in size and shape, and containing no inscriptions on the walls whatever. This later fact proved that the building was very ancient, as the walls of the more modern edifices in Egypt are covered with incriptions. In front of the cells is a stone platform supported by ten huge blocks of granite, and the platforms skirts the reservoir, which we have not yet explored.

"It is very probable that the waters of the reservoir had curative virtues in the popular belief.

VANDALISM UNDER PHARAOHS.

"On the opposite side to which we entered we found the burial place of Osiris as the Book of the Dead and the inscription on the walls of the funeral chamber 20 yards by five yards proved to us beyond all doubt. We found also that in some remote past Egyptian thieves had entered the chamber of Osiris by piercing a hole in the wall, but it will, of course, be never known what the thieves carried away. Did they take the sarcophagus of Osiris?

"According to our observations the temple and tomb of Osiris was modified, and perhaps enlarged, by Seti I. about the year 13 B.C. Ancient legends state that the body of Osiris was dismembered every night by his enemies, and that the members were transported to different parts of Egypt, and, further, that his sons gathered the members every morning and brought them back to the temple of Abydos. For this reason perhaps there are supposed to be several tombs of Osiris in Egypt, but the real one is at Abydos, we are sure.

"During my next visit to the scene of our discoveries in the coming winter I shall be able to study matters more closely and hope to be able to obtain more definite details about the tomb of Osiris and the ancient reservoir in the temple, which, as I have stated before, is probably more ancient than the Pyramids themselves."

Osiris, it may be recalled, was one of the principal Egyptian deities, and the son of earth and heaven. After a war waged with his brother Set, representing the eternal conflict between good and evil, he was slain. He rose again, however, and had dominion over the dead in the netherworld of Amenti. His wife was Isis (the dawn), his son Horus (the sun in its full strength.)

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ARRIVALS.

May 28th.

S.S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta May 13
S.S. Inaba Maru	Shinoke	Kobe April 18
S.S. Konig	Coltzan	Daressalam May 15

DEPARTURES.

May 28th.

S.S. Badrie	Turnel	Persian Gulf via Karachi
S.S. Barjora	O'Connor	Do
S. Kusara	Gulliver	Busreh via Karachi
S.S. Solisle	Schmidt	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Uhenfels	Weyhausen	Calcutta via Rangoon
S.S. Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	Kobe etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Kalimba	Webb	Pensacola	
S. S. Okhla	Maples	Karachi.	
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban etc	

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer	Persian	for	Trieste etc
"	Konig	for	Durban etc

* To arrive

S. S. Jinsen Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th and is due here on Sunday.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the Homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 7 p. m. on Wednesday.

S. S. Medina—The P. & O, Company's steamer Medina with the Outward Mails of the 22nd instant, passed Suez at 1-30 a.m. on Thursday.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on May 13, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Inaba Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Inaba Maru, 3837 tons, Captain M. Shinake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on April 18, with a general cargo.

S. S. Konig:—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3176 tons, Captain A. Coltzan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Daressalam, which port she had left on May 15, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kalimba:—The steamer Kalimba, 3177 tons, Captain W. B. Webb, will sail today for Pensacola, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Okhla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okhla, 3436 tons, Captain H. S. Maples, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Pentakota:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pentakota, 2209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, will sail to-day for Durban etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK.

Thursday, May 28th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Colenso	Beaston	J. F. & Co
B.	Rassano	Borchell	J. F. & Co.
C & E	Schildturm	Steinert	W. & A. G. & Co
F.	Pentakota	Stewart	M.M. & Co
H.	Lawa	Wheeler	D. M. K
N	Kalimba	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
P.	Baron Cowdor	Okello	W. & A. G. & Co
Q.	Ananda Maru	Hakimura	O. S. K

V. DOCK.

3	Quebra	Thomas	K. N. & Co
4	Netherby Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
5	Pushallow	Horne	Hill Sons & Thomas
6	Clan Chattan	Pitt	J. F. & Co
7	Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
8	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line
9	Wachtfels	Hupers	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Nasette	McDougall	M. & Co
12 & 13	City of Calcutta	Elliot	K. N. & Co
14	Dwark	King	M. M. & Co
15	Ozarda	Mills	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
4	Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. Co
5	Chupra	Whittingham	M. M. & Co
6	Gutenfels	Pinchbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
4.	Amaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
7	Malay Maru	Sukawa	O. S. K

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bandra	Maude	M. M. & Co.
Beabrook	Yeakins	W. & A. G. & Co
Birchfield	Ormston	T. M. & Co
Ahreia	Turnel	Arab Steamer
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. F. & Co
Elsa	Isakson	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtens	T. M. & Co
Ionian	Casey	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Ishami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Inaba Maru	Shinose	N. J. K
Koh	King	M. M. & Co.
Knight Bachelor	Kendall	T. M. & Co.
Kastinga	Extord	W. & A. G. & Co.
Konig	Coltzan	A. S. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Linga	Carbeah	M. M. & Co
Marlesford	Rodgers	A. L. S. N. Co
Okla	Maples	M. M. & Co
Orange River	Andrews	T. M. & Co
Orsolo	Chinery	V. S. N & Co
Pulwan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Quilos	Pass	M. M. & Co
Radchandra	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roxburgh	Harrison	C. M. & Sons.
Saint Michal	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Scostri.
Sicastra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Sardar	Weeks	M. M. Scostri
Sutherland	Longstaff	
Tanjabi	Kaas A. M.	Ewat & Co

EXPORTS.

May 28, 1914.

FOR LONDON.

MACEDONIA (s) 9 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 10 cwts. cardamon shells, B. Hurbhum; 10 lbs. tortoise shell, M. Kassom; 45 cwts. mother of pearl shells, E. Mohomed.

FOR HULL.

IRAN (s) 2,524 cwts. cotton seed, K. Dewchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

IRAN (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

CHUPRA (s) 220 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co.; 807 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 105 cwts. myrabolums S. Cooverji and Co.

PENHALLOW (s) 440 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

SCHILDTURM (s) 1,026 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CLAN CHATTON (s) 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

SCHILDTURM (s) 516 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 880 bales cotton, K. Dewchand and Co.; 330 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 60 cwts. Indian nuts, Jal Sorabji; 234 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.; 825 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

WACHTFELS (s) 330 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 110 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 4,090 cwts. bone meal, E. C. Nanji; 99 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Brotheers; 2,020 cwts. cottonseed oil cake meal, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR BREMEN.

SCHILDTURM (s) 330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

WACHTFELS (s) 1,000 cwts. ground nut cake, L. and F. Barraclough.

FOR TRIESTE.

PERSIA (s) 990 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 110 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 385 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 2,001 cwts. gingilly seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 800 cwts. bone sinews, Croft Mody and Co.

HABSBURG (s) 120 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

PERSIA (s) 410 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 330 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

HABSBURG (s) 1 bale cotton, W. Pavri and Co.

FOR VARNA.

PERSIA (s) 17 cwts. mendi powder, R. Girdherlal and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

PERSIA (s) 2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

PERSIA (s) 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

SILVERDALE (s) 50 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 136 cwts. linseed, K. Dewchand and Co.; 377 cwts. rapeseed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FIRENZE (s) 202 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

KASINGA (s) 1,260 cwts. hides fleshing manure, M. Joomabhoy; 4,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

MALAY MARU (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

ANNAN MARU (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

MALAY MARU (s) 1,600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

ANNAN MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

ANNAN MARU (s) 1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 450 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

MALAY MARU (s) 250 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 282 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

ANNAN MARU (s) 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 266 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. SARDAR from Busreh, Agents H. S. Soostri.—2,457 bundles, 67 baskets, dates, 23 bags almonds, 117 bags, 23 jottas, almond kernels, 6 bags gum, 128 bundles, 8 jottas, skins, 97 cases, 102 karboys rose water, 3 bags allari, 23 bags beans, 20 bags c. seed, 124 bags linseed, 12 bags black seed, 1,110 bundles wool, 3 bundles, 2 cases, piecegoods.

Owing to the failure of the rains and the ravages of the locusts over wide areas, there has been great distress in most parts of the Yemen and Hadhramaut, during the past season. The price of jowari rose to Rs. 10 per cwt. in the interior, while in the Hadhramaut a bag of it was sold at 20 dollars. Large quantities of Indian grain were imported through Aden to the hinterland and to Yemen and Makalla, and there has also been direct shipment from India to Makalla. These imports have saved thousands from starvation. Plenty of rain has now fallen and has relieved the situation.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May, 27th.

The Bombay Mails of 9th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2½ %	74½plus½
Exchange on London at Paris Fes	25.19½ungd.
Rentes 3 %	86—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50½plus¼
Bar Silver Spot	26½plus3.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26plus3.16 3.8
Closing Tone of silver:—Rise caused by India and China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate, ½25.32 unchged.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 13.16—1.16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	3½—1.16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3½unchgd.
" " " 6 "	33¼ungd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½ungd.
" 7 day market loans	2½ungd.
Amount paid into this Bank of England	£125,000

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Rs.		Rs.
—	were allotted to Calcutta	
5,10,000	" " to Bombay	10,70,000
1,60,000	" " to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at Madras ½ 31. 32 (Min. Rate) Received 32% above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Madras ½ 31.32 (Min. Rate) Received 11% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta Madras and Bombay	15.97

Telegraph Transfers:—

Rs.		Rs.
3,30,000	were allotted to Calcutta,	
—	" " to Bombay,	3,30,000
—	" " to Madras.	

Tenders on Calcutta ¼ (Min. Rate) Received 32 % above that rate in full Tenders on Bombay at — (Min. Rate Received —% above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay	16.00
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale*	Rs. 20,00,000
Amount to be allotted next Week	Rs. 10,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	18,000
" " to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York July	13.03plus 16
Futures at New York Oct.	12.68plus 27
Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York	14.30plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—steady	
Futures at New Orleans July	13.53plus 16
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.65plus 24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9plus½
Demand Bills	4.88½—¾
Silver Commercial Bars	57½plus¾

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5,00
" Imports	10,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Limited demand—Steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Irregular

Tone of Manchester Market Steady with little doing.

Mid. Americans		7.66plus 3d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.30unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	13.00plus 13
	Oct.	12.57 " 16
New York Official noon call	July	13.03 " 16
	Oct.	12.62 " 21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	13.46 " 12
	Oct.	12.57 " 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.32plus 4
J.J.	7.16 " 5
J.A.	7.15 " 5
A.S.	7.01 " 5
S.O.	6.84 " 8
O.N.	6.74 " 7
N.D.	6.67 " 7
D.J.	6.65 " 7
J.F.	6.65 " 7
F.M.	6.65 " 7

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London May 27th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May June; London Done	37½—¼
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June London Value	37½—¼
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. May-June sellers Dull unchanged	34½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal	
New South Wales May-June sellers	37½—¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship no sellers	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers New Terms unchanged	4½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June; Antwerp sellers New Terms quiet unchanged	0½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June; Dunkirk sellers New Terms quite	51—½
Calcutta Linseed May-June quiet London nearest value	49—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers quiet	45½—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). June-July; Hull sellers quieter	£6.5.6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63½plus1-16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£77½unchd.
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½ "

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11.9unchd.
Arrivals:—Sabine	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; still quiet neglected	13unchd.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India	
German Beet-root 88 % sellers August sellers	9.9½—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; Very fair business at low rates	9.8½—½
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers June-August; quiet but steady	13.7½unchd.
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.	
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10. ½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.6½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.9plus
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady without activity unchanged	11.10½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	34.3
" " Mutton "	36.3
General Tone of Tallow Auction	firm

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	2.10

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 28th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From Banks.*
249 bars and 5 boxes silver	4,38,432	Shanghai Yokohama
13 boxes gold	8,73,600	London Chartered
8 " "	14,25,750	" Supdt. P. & Co.
and sovs.	67,500	S. N. Co.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 42 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The Market continues quiet but steady with very little business doing.

We quote:—

	s	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T.T. ready	1	3 15-16
D.D. mail	1	3 15-16
T.T. forward, August	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 5-32
" " forward, June	1 4	⅛ to 5-32
" " 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks " "		138 to ¼
60 days Hongkong		140¾
" Shanghai		190
" Japan		150½

BULLION.

There was a further advance of 3/16 in Bar Silver in London, the rate for ready being 26½ and for forward 26 3/8. The rise was caused by India and China buying. The Local Market opened at 76-13 but has declined about 8 annas during the day and closes easy as under, with more sellers than buyers.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	0
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready	76	5	0
1st Settlement	76	5	0
2nd Settlement	76	6	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 26th May 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	31	35,856
B. B. & C. I. Railway	57	69,212

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood steady to-day and a fair amount of business was reported at about Rs. 95-13 for the 29th May delivery. Business for the 30th June settlement was done at Rs. 95-9-6.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-14 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged with a slight rise in a few shares.

Davids improved to Rs. 487½ and Fazulbhai to Rs. 440.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,025 and Colaba at Rs. 1,415.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 735.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 206-4.

Crescent at Rs. 105.

Finlays dropped to Rs. 290 and New Great Easterns to Rs. 210.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 229.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 910.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference shares were placed at Rs. 255.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,640.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares improved to Rs. 597½.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 105-8.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverepool):—"Broad steady Market; advance on American straddle buying of new crops, and on general buying by Continent chiefly on new crop positions on further rains in Texas. American and English spinners are doing little on account of the advance." (New York):—"Heavy long liquidation, cotton well absorbed. We think well of taking profits on this advance." (Crop):—"Texas:—Heavy rains continue. Bottom lands are being abandoned on account of wet weeds."

Gruning:—"Market advanced on late trading on American buying orders owing to less favourable crop accounts."

A. Stern and Co.:—"It looks as if Bureau Report is likely to be on the small side. The general feeling is becoming more bullish in consequence of unfavourable crop accounts from Texas. We look for higher prices."

Hornby Hemelryk:—(1) "Further rains have fallen in Texas." (2) "Texas again deluged with rains; most serious."

Norden and Co.:—"Less acreage planted than last year by ⅔ per cent. Bureau expected 74 per cent. Crop accounts are generally unfavourable. We think it a good time to buy."

Pell Brothers:—"Our condition report is 76 per cent. We are bullish."

There was a further sharp advance in the American Markets on a continuance of unfavourable weather reports, particularly from Texas and Oklahoma, where more heavy rain has fallen. The position is getting serious. The first indications of the average condition are to hand to-day, Messrs. Pell Brothers given 76, and Messrs. Norden and Co. stating that the Bureau is expected to be 74 per cent.

In sympathy with the advance in the American Markets the Local Market opened steadier, fine Khamgaon-Akola June being quoted Rs. 228, and July Rs. 232. Good Broach March was Rs. 288 and fine Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 256. There was some enquiry early in the day for fine Khamgaon-Akola July and the rate advanced to Rs. 234, but sellers coming out at this price the Market eased slightly and closes at Rs. 232-33. In the bazaar good Broach March and fully good Bengal January have been chiefly in demand, and for these prices close Rs. 2 higher.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals			220		Jan. 1915
M. G. Bengals			230		"
Do.			208		June
Do.			210		July
M.G. Khandeish			214 204		June
Do.			218 208		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			257		Jan. 1915
Do.			228		June
Do.			232		July
M.G. Broach			290	280	March 1915
Do.			272		June
M.G. Muttia			274		
Do.			210 198		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			214 202	251	June-July
M.G. Westerns				254	"
M.G. Westerns				249	"
M.G. Compta				277	"
M.G. Miraj				283	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	19,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.36plus4
J.J.	7.20 " 4
J.A.	7.19 " 5
A.S.	7.06 " 6
S.O.	6.90 " 6
O.N.	6.80 " 6
N.D.	6.73 " 6
D.J.	6.71 " 6
J.F.	6.71 " 6

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, May 27.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16by 15 9.1

Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9lbs. 9.6

White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40yds. 18 square 9.10

White Nainsook 43-in. 19 yards. 22 by 21 6.6½

London, May 27th.

The Bombay mails of the 16th instant arrived at Brindisi this afternoon.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 %	5	15	6	R T
White Pesi 75 %	5	15	0	"
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	"

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	8	9	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	1	0	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawapore	8	3	0	R. T
Yellow Cawapore	9	3	0	"
Brown Delhi May	9	14	0	R. T.

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	56	0	0
Black Kutai	45	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	47	8	0
Small	46	8	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
July August	7	8	0	R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p
Ready	10	5	0 R. T.
May	10	15	0 R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
Forward	6	15	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a.	p
Berar	24	12	0
Guzerat	24	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday.

Cotton	10,455 Bales.
Wheat	17,624 Cwts.
Linseed	8,975 "
Rape, Rai, etc.	4,648 "
Gingellyseed	663 "
Poppyseed	2,253 "
Groundnuts	283 "
Castorseed	8 381 "
Rice	9,979 "
Myrabolams	5,733 "
Cottonseed	23,906 "
Mowraseed	97 "
Gram	2,050 "
Jowar	4 288 "
Maize	Nil. "
Barley	Nil. "

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day, operations in jute took the first place. Coal shares were steady. The transactions included:—

Banks.—Eastern Bank, 82.

Coal.—Baraboni, 13¼; Bengal Giridih, 13¼; Muchiridih, 7 7/8; Phularitand, 5½; Raneegunge, 22½.

Jute.—Delta (ord.), 129; Fort Gloster (pref.), 117; Kanknarrah (ord.), 190½; Kamarhatty (ord.), 119; Northbrook (ord.), 12½.

Tea.—East India, 87.

Miscellaneous.—R. Scott Thomson, 9 7/8; Debentures Howrah Anta, 102½; Hasimara, 110½.

The Bank of Bengal interest rate continues at five per cent.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, 28th May.*)

Mr. J .H. Garrett, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent Surgana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., proceeding on leave pending relief by Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S.

Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., Superintendent of Mahableshwar, to be a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. A. S.Holland, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, is grantod, with effect from the 29th May, 1914, privilege leave in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs up to six months.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S. to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. V. Vernon, I.C.S.

The services of Mr. Hector R. Kothavala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for a further period of four months.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Belgaum Sessions Division.

Mr. W. B. Manley, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the 24th September 1914, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to two years.

Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram, Acting Additional Deputy Collector in the district of Thana, to be a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., to be Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, in connection with the Revision Settlements of the Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas of the Kaira District.

Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Nasik in addition to his own duties vice Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S.

Mr. C. M. Baker, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with furlough for three months, with effect from 2nd May 1914.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., is allowed an extension of furlough for eight weeks.

Mr. Ruddraya S. Hiremath, on relief, to be Additional District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, as a temporary measure.

Mr. E. O. Sampson to do duty as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. N. D. Dhakmarwala, Professor of Bovine Pathology at the Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Assistant Principal, vice Mr. M. H. Sowerby.

Mr. V. R. Phadke, Lecturer at the Bombay Veterinary College, to act as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Fourth Grade, and to do duty as Second Assistant Professor at the College, during the absence on leave of Mr. K. Hewlett.

With effect from the 8th June, 1914, Mr. B. N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to be Principal Government Law School, Bombay.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor, Mr. K. Macl. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, reverting.

The services of Mr. H. C. Crossle, Assistant Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the General Department in connection with the Salsette Development Scheme.

Captain I. D. Jones, M.D. (London), I.M.S., to act as Police Surgeon, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. S. A. Powell, M.B., M.Ch., and pending relief by Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S.

Major C. C. Murison, I.M.S., on the close of the Matheran Season, to act as Police Surgeon, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. A. Powell, M.B., M.Ch., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.

PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts Opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BROADWAY.—May 14th, at "Fairfields," Murree, the wife of Alan B. Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

MARTIN.—May 13th, at Royapuram, Jane Anne Westwood Martin, the dearly beloved wife of the late James Charles Martin, aged 71 years.

WARMINGTON.—May 13th, at his residence, No. 2, Cockburn Lane, Henry Wilson Warmington, late of Exeter, Devonshire.

MURDOCH.—On the 28th instant, at Napean Sea Road, Elizabeth Ogilvie White beloved wife of W. F. Murdoch, Deeply regretted, Funeral private.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer Arabia due, 6 a.m.

G. I. P. Railway Company Volunteers, K. and N. Company Rifle Clubs, Annual Prize Distribution and Dance, Parel Mechanics Institute, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 30.

Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 7-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, CIE., V.D. Commanding.
May, 29.

367.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows
Saturday 30th, "C" Coy, Class Firing.
Sunday 31st, "E" Coy, Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

368. Bugle Band.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

369. Arms.—All Arms taken away from the Ranges by members must be signed for. Those in possession of arms so taken will return them to Head-Quarters without delay.

370. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7741 Vol. P. F. Benton.

(Sd.) O. T. MAC R. LECKIE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

One leopard cub has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. A. A. Dunbar Brander of Chikalda.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. Jinarajdas, M.A., will lecture in English at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, this evening at 6-30 p.m., on "Memory of Past Lives" Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside.

COAL FIRES.

Three fires, said to be due to spontaneous combustion, were discovered in the coal stocks at Tank Bunder, yesterday afternoon, and were put out by the Municipal fire engines without any material damage being done.

BARODA TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Baroda Tramways Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, when resolutions changing certain articles of association consequent on the transfer of the agency from Karmali Jusub and Company to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Company passed at a previous meeting were confirmed.

I. O. G. T. CAMPAIGN.

The Independent Order of Good Templars usually make May their "Campaign Month." This year, the local Lodges have taken full advantage of Dr. Harold H. Mann's presence in the City and have held several meetings in different parts of Bombay. At the Weslyan School Room on Thursday night, Dr. Mann, who is the Grand Chief Templar of the Order, presided at a lecture by Rev. A. N. Warner, who spoke on "Temperance." The speaker enlarged on the necessity of temperance and prohibition, and dwelt on the change which reduced the drink question to a moral issue.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

HEIR APPARENT OF CUTCH IN BOMBAY

Prince Vijayrajji, heir-apparent of Cutch, arrived in Bombay last night from Mahableshwar accompanied by his family and a large number of followers. He was received at the Victoria Terminus Station by Mr. Fazulbhoy J. Lalji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, Mr. T. M. Trivedi, Mr. Gopaldass K. Jivanji, Mr. J. A. Lalji and other leading Cutch citizens. After being garlanded the Prince motored to the "Darriya Mahal," Napean Sea Road, which has been very recently purchased by H. H. the Rao of Cutch for a very handsome sum exceeding five lakhs.

It is also noteworthy that this is the first time the Zenana of Cutch, left the boundaries of the State.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Consequent on the move of the Bombay Brigade Headquarters to Deolali, the command of the Station will devolve on Lt.-Col. H. Lowther, 95th, Russell's Infantry, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Capt. A. E. B. Byrch, S & T. Corps, is granted 60 (sixty) days privilege leave out of India, with effect from the 13th July, 1914, or date of departure.

60 days privilege leave on full pay is granted to 2nd. Class Sub-Assist. Surgeon Maganlal G. Dave, 2nd. Q.V.O. Rajput L.I., from 22nd May, 1914, or date of departure

With the exception of the York and Lancaster detachment of 150 convalescents now accommodated at Khandalla, the Khandalla Sanitarium will be closed for all units from June 1st 1914.

2nd Lieut J. S. McCana, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, is granted 12 months leave of absence out of India, from 20th May, 1914.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Thursday 11 attacks and 12 deaths from plague and 3 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox were registered in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 85 from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 113 and on that of 1912, 109. There were no cases of cholera on Wednesday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Mandvi 2, Byculla 2, Worli 1, Kamatipura 1, Tarwadi 1, Mahalaxmi 1, Khetwadi 1, Dongri 1 and Esplanade 1. On Wednesday 1,393 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 50 out of them being found on inspection to be plague-stricken. A Ward sent 3 of these latter, B Ward 18, C Ward 25, D Ward nil, E Ward 4, and F and G Wards nil.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Report of this Society for the month of April shows that in all 487 cases involving cruelty to 751 animals were prosecuted by the Agents of the Society during the month. Out of these, 208 cruelty cases resulted in fines being imposed by the Magistrates on the offenders, and 142 were cases of overloading fined by the Magistrates. In 123 other cases, in addition to fines, the animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. In three other cases no fines were levied, but the animals were sent to the Hospital. There was also one case in which the animal was sent to the Pinjrapole, after the offender had been fined. In ten instances, the offenders were warned and discharged. In the Bai Sakarbai D. Petit Hospital, during the month of April, 72 horses, 89 bullocks, 50 dogs, 3 cows, 1 goat, 3 cats, 2 fowls and 3 deer were newly admitted. There were already 331 animals and birds of all kinds under treatment in the Hospital on the 1st day of April. During the month, 1 horse, 11 dogs, 2 cows, 1 goat, 2 cats, 1 fowl and 2 deer died in the hospital, 267 animals and birds were discharged cured and 20 others discharged uncured. The total of animal patients on the roll of the hospital on 30th April was 247. In addition to those treated as in-patients, 252 animals and birds were treated as out-patients in the month under notice.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

The steady improvement in the general health conditions of Bombay City was kept up during the week ended on Saturday last. Both the plague and general mortality rates showed a satisfactory decline The plague deaths during the whole of the week aggregated 108 only, in comparison with 170 the total of the week previous and 325 of the week before the last. In the corresponding week of 1913, there were 161 plague deaths and the mean of the totals of the corresponding weeks in the preceding five years amounted to 124. It is thus evident that comparatively plague was less virulent during the week than in the corresponding weeks of previous years. The total mortality from all causes during the week under notice was 945, as compared with 739 of the week previous and 951 of the one before the last Coming to details, out of the total number of deaths, small-pox accounted for 5, measles 3, malaria 1, other fevers 42, cholera 3 diarrhoea 42, dysentery 10, debility 41, old age 20, tubercular diseases 4, phthisis 23, and other diseases of the respiratory system. There were 17 cases of still-birth, 1 of premature birth, 3 of drowning, and 1 of poisoning. Classified according to age, 15 died under 1 year, 69 were from 1 to 5 years old and the rest 423 were above 5 years. Classified according to race and religion, the figures of mortality are as follows:—Jains 24, Brahims 15, Lingayats & Bhatias 5, Hindus of other castes 308, low caste Hindus 68, Mussulmans 161, Parsis 29 Jews 3, Native Christians 22, Eurasians 4 European 1. There were 337 births in the week.

STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.

A remarkable case in which a Hindu woman's committed suicide because her mother refused to disclose to her the hiding place of her wealth is reported to have occurred at Null Bazaar.

The woman was named Parmatibai, aged twenty-three, and was residing with her husband at Banyan Road. It appears that a week ago Parmatibai's mother went to her daughter's house to spend a few days with her. During her stay, Parmatibai frequently asked her where she kept her wealth. The mother replied that secret would only be known after her death.

Parmatibai tried, by persuasion to draw the secret from her mother, but when she saw that all her coaxing had no effect, she threatened to commit suicide unless the secret was disclosed to her. To prove the sincerity of her threat she went to her husband's box and took out a quantity of opium which she avowed she was going to swallow.

Her mother and husband grew alarmed, and tried to take the opium from her hand, but she would not give it up.. Fearing that she would swallow the drug at night the two kept a careful watch over her and sat awake till 2 a.m., Parmatibai, seeing that they were determined to prevent her from carrying out her threat, assured them that she would not swallow the opium, and they went to sleep.

The following morning the husband found his wife lying unconscious in her bed, and at once summoned medical aid and had the woman removed to hospital. Parmatibai, however expired on the way.

At an inquest held by Mr. Lattey, the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

PROSECUTION FOR ASSAULT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kirtiker charged Abdul Rehman Aboo with causing hurt to one Mahadu Govind.

Mr. B. H. Daruwalla, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. D'Cunha, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Mahadu, who was arrested on a charge of theft in another case, was being taken to the Police 'chowkie,' when the accused Abdul who bore a grudge against him, assaulted him, with the result that Mahadu was injured on the head and taken to hospital.

The case was marked compounded on the accused paying Rs. 50 to the complainant as compensation and giving an undertaking not to molest him in the future.

RASH COACHMAN.

SEQUEL TO A RACE ON THE DADAR ROAD.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case, in which Inspector De Burgh charged a coachman named Coka Seka, with rash and negligent driving.

It appeared from the evidence that on the 23rd instant the accused and three other coachmen were racing furiously on the Dadar Road.

The accused drive so rashly that he and knocked down a pedestrian named Arjun on the right-handside, and ran over him. After this, the accused urged his horse and Argun was dragged with the carriage for about twenty yards. Mr. W. A. Gawthorne, who was driving in his motor-car, chased the accused and seized him.

His Worship, delivering his decision, said it was a matter of common knowledge that drivers of vehicles were getting fond of racing with one another, and sometimes, they drove so furiously that their carriages came to grief. In the present case the accused had driven negligently on the wrong side and severely injured Arjun, and the case called for severe punishment. His Worship ordered the accused to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default, fifteen days' further rigorous imprisonment. His Worship ordered the fine, if recovered, to be paid to Arjun as compensation.

FALSE INFORMATION.

TWO MEN FINED FOR MISLEADING THE POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chimanlal preferred two charges of giving false information to the police.

The first of these cases was against Mohan Arjan a resident of Nall Bazar, who lodged a complaint against one Nanji Jetha. The report was to the effect that Arjan, who is a carpenter and owns a house, was visited by Nanji Jetha and others, who went to his shop and removed a gold ring and currency notes valued at Rs. 50. The Police made enquiries and found that the information was false, Arjon having lost his money in gambling with Jetha.

The accused pleaded guilty, and his worship convicted and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 40 or in default fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The second charge was against Nurali Mohamedali, residing at Mutton Street, who reported that his landlord, Immailji Kharimji, and his servant broke in the door of his room and stole ornaments valued at Rs. 230. Police enquiries resulted in the evidence being found to be false.

The accused, who pleaded guilty, stated that as he was harrassed by the landlord to pay rent, he made the complaint to the police.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of Season Report for the week ending 19th May, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette:—"

There was rain during the week in the Province of Sind, Kanara, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for the sowing of kharif crops continue. The supply of fodder was inadequate in Poona, Sholapur and Satara, but grass and kadbi are being imported to make good the deficiency Agricultural stock was generally in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The supply of drinking water was adequate except in Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Water for irrigation was inadequate in Kaira, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and the Karnatak. Prices of food-grains show a slight tendency to rise in the Province of Sind. The quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were s follows:—

Sind	26 to 46
Gujarat	35 to 49
Konkan	23 to 41
Deccan	27 to 47
Karnatak	31 to 40

The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 23rd May were 2,428 in Sholapur, 1,110 in Satara and 63 in Bijapur.

THE GATE OF INDIA

The following Press Note has been issued:—The Governor in Council has great pleasure in announcing that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay have signified their willingness to give a further contribution of one lakh of rupees towards the cost of the revised scheme for the erection on the Apollo Bunder of a memorial of the arrival in India of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

MISS GAUHAR JAN'S RECITALS.

Miss Gauhar Jan, the famous Indian *cantatrice*, is giving another of her series of farewell concerts at the Empire Theatre to-night at 9-30. Her concert on Wednesday night was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience who followed her long and delightful recital of a varied repertoire with wrapt attention. The recital lasted over two hours with two brief intervals and included songs of every phase. Miss Gauhar Jan was in admirable voice and sang with a perfection and intricacy of technique, charm of expression and grace of gesture that delighted her hearers. Her vivacity and *verve* at the end of the concert was as great as when she began, and, in spite of the heat of the evening, and the tremendous ordeal of going through such a long repertoire, while moving about the stage the whole time, she did not seem to tire at all. The performance, in fact, was a *tour de force* as well as an artistic triumph of unequalled merit.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

At this popular picture-palace at Charni Road will be shown from to-day the second series of the adventures of "Protea." Those who had the pleasure of seeing the first series of this clever lady detective's adventures will find the second part even more thrilling and astounding than the previous one. No other film-character has perhaps created such a sensation in the moving-picture world as Protea. She is unique, charming, daring, resourceful and bewildering, and performs feats that fill one with astonishment. Sensation follows sensation, and surprise follows surprise till the spectators are almost spell bound.

The film is a triumph of photographic art and stagecraft, and maintains throughout its four thousand and odd feat a high standard of production.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 28.

During the week ending 23rd May the plague mortality for all India stood at 4,485 against 6,331 cases. The following are the figures:—Bombay Presidency 251; Madras 6; Bengal 27; Bihar 417; United Provinces 866 the Punjab 3,836; Burmah 45; Mysore 8; Hyderabad 5; North-West Frontier Province 8 and Jammu 16.

RANGOON CART STRIKE.

MEN RETURNING TO WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

The strike of the hand-cart men has fizzled out and many of the men have returned to work, filling the wharves and the railway stations and relieving to a great extent the congestion caused by their failure to work on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A number of others, however, are still holding out, but it is understood that the President of the Municipality will not yield to the demands of those who petitioned him on Wednesday.

CANTEEN MANAGER SENTENCED.

EIGHT MONTHS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

R. Murray, a European, lately acting Manager of Messrs. Dyer and Company's canteen at Mandalay Hill, was, to-day sentenced by the Additional Sessions Judge of Mandalay to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having misappropriated Rs. 1,000 of the firm's money.

The defalcations were made in last April, and when there was a probability of them being discovered Murray fled to Rangoon, where he was apprehended by the town detectives.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER STILL IN WITNESS-BOX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 28.

The Sessions trial of the accused in the Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning.

Dina Nath, the approver, continued his deposition with reference to his meeting with Rash Behari Bose, first at Hardwar and then at Lahore. The approver also mentioned for the first time in his evidence at the Sessions, the name of Bal Raj. Dina Nath related to the story of the Lahore bomb plot and detailed the events connected therewith. The absence of Basanta Kumar from Lahore at the time the Delhi bomb was thrown and Dina Nath's subsequent anxiety lest some of his party should be arrested in connection with that outrage. were also the salient points of the approver's evidence. Another point dealt with by Dina Nath was the printing at Kapurthala and the subsequent circulation from Lahore of a "Liberty" leaflet written by Abad Behari.

The Sessions Judge questioned the various counsel for the defence and also some of the accused with reference to the lists of witnesses they wished to summon. In some cases the addresses which had been furnished to the Court were incomplete.

The Court asked the defence what dates they wished to be inserted in the summonses for witnesses.

Mr. Broadway said that until the prosecution saw the line of cross-examination he could not help the defence in fixing a date.

The Court warned the defence that they were very late in putting in the lists of witnesses.

Mr. Sen suggested that after the cross-examination of the approver the defence would be in a far better position to give the approximate dates for which the witnesses should be summoned.

The Court agreed.

CALCUTTA MAIL ELEVEN HOURS LATE.

ENGINE AND VAN SIMULTANEOUSLY DERAILED.

Three mail trains arrived late at Victoria Terminus yesterday. A delay on the East Indian Railway resulted in the Calcutta via Jubbulpore mail arriving in Bombay an hour late, and the failure of an engine, in delaying the Poona mail till 1-10 p. m., two hours after she was due.

The most serious delay was to the Calcutta mail via the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which usually arrives in Bombay at 9-15, but did not reach its destination till 11 hours 3 mts. later yesterday. It appears that about 40 miles from Nagpur on the G. I. P. side, near a station named Paunar, just after passing a newly erected bridge, the engine and rear guard's van of the mail, simultaneously ran off the rails, but fortunately continued to run on the sleepers till it was pulled up. Although the jerk was not very serious, it was felt by passengers on the train. The engine was somewhat damaged, and the guard's van had its foot-boards on one side shattered. The train had a large number of passengers, who were considerably inconvenienced.

THROUGH CENTRAL ARABIA.

BRITISH OFFICER'S RECEPTION AT RIADH.

In the "Geographical Journal" for May Captain G. Leachman, of the Roy. Sussex Regiment, who four years ago made an adventurous journey through Northern Arabia, gives an account of a second and more extended expedition from Damascus to Riadh, in Central Arabia, and thence eastward to the coast of the Persian Gulf.

At times Captain Leachman found it advisable to conceal his identity, and had no difficulty in passing himself off as an inhabitant of Mosul, in Northern Mesopotamia. At other times however, he travelled openly as an Englishman, and very rarely, experienced any discourtesy. It was as an Englishman that he was received and welcomed by Abd-el-Aziz Ibn Saud, the powerful Emir of Southern Nejd. Ibn Saud was in Kasim when Captain Leachman arrived in the district, and though he left again for Riadh before a meeting could take place, he sent a message that the explorer was to follow him to the route. On his way to Borida, one of the two chief towns in Kasim, Captain Leachman passed a few villages and date plantations fo varying fertility but there must have been great changes, he says, since the time when Palgrave travelled through this country in 1862, and saw to the utmost horizon an immense plain studded with towns and villages, towers and groves, announcing everywhere life, opulence, and activity.

Raidh itself when Captain Leachman arrived there, was found to be a town extending, with its suburbs and date gardens, over a distance of about two miles from north to south. It is surrounded by a massive wall of recent construction, with towers every few hundred yards. The town and suburbs are said to contain 25,000 inhabitants. This estimate seemed to Captain Leachman excessive, but he was assured that 7,000 men had attended prayer in the great Mosque at the last festival. Trade was very poor all through the country; indeed the town of Shakra, which supplied horses to the Indian market, had despatched only five in the year 1912, this shortage being the result of the long period of warfare.

In Raidah Captain Leachman was given rooms in the Emir's palace, and was treated in the most friendly manner. The Emir himself is a man of about forty years of age, six feet high, and broad in proportion, with a strong but kindly face and the simplest of manners. He engaged in long conversations with Captain Leachman in the news of the outside world, especially the Turco-Balkan War. At times Captain Leachman went into the town will the Emir and was treated quite civily by the populace though occasionally an old man would ask the Emir why he thus entertained a Christian. To this the Emir would reply that any Englishman, Christian or not, was his friend and dearer to him than many Moslems. He would not, however, allow Captain Leachman to continue his journey southwards into the great unknown tract of desert country, Ruba-el-Khali, which occupies the greater part of Southern Arabia. Accordingly, as already stated, Captain Leachman made his way to the coast of the Persian Gulf. There he was hospitably received by the Turkish garrison, but was again told that he must not attempt to explore the country to the south.

FIRE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 28.

A fire broke out yesterday in a three storied building near the Delhi Gate. Owing to the timely and excellent work of the fire brigade it was got under control within two hours. The damage done to the building and the property is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 28.

Khagendra Nath Das, the alleged political suspect, was charged with having no ostensible means of subsistance before Mr. Swinhoe at the Lal Bazar Police Court yesterday.

At the conclusion of the evidence the question of bail was raised and security was fixed at Rs. 500 and the case was adjourned to June 1st.

The case against Sailendra was then taken. Evidence was recorded and the accused was remanded to gaol in the absence of security.

PURE MILK.

WHAT PASTEURISATION MEANS.

VALUE OF THE PROCESS.

By the pasteurisation of milk, of which much has been heard in the discussion for securing a pure supply is meant heating it to a temperature of from 140 to 157 degrees Fahrenheit, and holding it at this temperature for about twenty minutes.

It derives its name from the great French scientist, and it differs in some important respects from boiling. Boiling, of course, means raising the milk to a much higher temperature—212 degrees Fahenheit. Both process destroy the germs of disease, but pasteurisation does not alter the taste like boiling nor does it destroy that vital element which is difficult to define shortly, but which we associate with raw milk.

Wherever pasteurisation has been tried it has proved wonderfully effective in reducing death rates. An interesting and very convicing illustration on a small scale of the good results attending the pasteurisation of milk for children was first furnished by the history of the establishment of a plant in the Infant Asylum at Randall's Island, New York.

DEATH RATE REDUCED BY HALF.

The death rate amongst the waifs picked up in the streets of New York and taken to the hospital of this institution was, in 1897, 44.36 per cent., a rate so high as to become a matter of grave concern to those in charge. Mr. Nathan Straus asked permission to supply the asylum with all the pasteurised milk that they required.

This offer was first declined In the end a complete plant for the pasteurisation of milk was installed and without any other change in the regimen of diet except that the milk was pasteurised instead of being used raw, the death rate in this institution dropped from a yearly average of 41.81 per cent. to an average of 21.75 per cent.

Results in other places and in other countries have ben no less striking. Six years ago a pasteurisation plant was established at Sandhausen, near Heidelberg. There also the death rate among children had been exceedingly high, averaging for five years 46 per cent. All children under two years of age were now supplied with pasteurised milk, and the rate fell to less than 20 per cent.

In Dublin a pasteurised plant has been maintained by the Women's National Health Association, under the patronage of the Countess of Aberdeen, and the result has been that the death rate among the babies supplied with pasteurised milk has been only 55 per thousand, whilst the mortality among the rest of the babies of Dublin has been three times as great.

Every one will remember the very hot summer of 1911. In Germany the heat was excessive, and in Berlin the death rate was double the average. Yet at Eberswalde, a town near Berlin, which was supplied with a pasteurisation plant, presented to the President of the Vaterlaendische Frauen Verein, there were only two deaths among the babies supplied with pasteurised milk.

500 BABIES WATCHED.

Dr. W. H. Park, director of the Research Laboratories of the New York City Health Department, published some time ago the results of observations that were made in cooperation with the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. Five hundred babies were watched, and Dr. Park reports:—

The observations proved that mother's milk is the best milk for a baby, and that pasteurised milk is the next best. One group of fifty babies had been given pasteurised milk for three weeks, then half of them were changed to good milk not pasteurised. Eleven of the twenty-five became ill, which proved conclusively the good effect of pasteurisation. We discovered that it was not the chemical combination of milk that hurt, but the amount of bacteria.

Of course, wherever there is pasteurisation there should be public supervision in order to see that the process is carried out efficiently.

In New York, for example, a special permit is issued by the Board of Health, and the milk has to be delivered to the consumer in bottles plainly labelled pasteurised. These labels have also to bear the date and hour when pasteurisation was completed, the place where it was performed and the name of the firm.

No milk may be pasteurised more than once, and it has to be delivered to be consumer within thirty hours after the completion of the process.

RANEBENNUR MUNICIPALITY.

Whereas the term of office of the present Councillors of the Municipal Board of Ranebennur, in the Dharwar District, expires on the 30th September 1914, and whereas the Board propose to adopt the system of voting by secret ballot and are revising, for this purpose, their election rules and redistributing the existing Wards, and whereas it is considered desirable to continue the Board in office, till the new system is adopted, the Commissioner, Southern Division, directs that the term of office of the said Councillors be extended to 31st March 1915.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occorred in District and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 23rd May 1914.

Bombay City 108. Karachi District—Karachi Town and Port 10, Sorat District 25, Thana District 4, Poona Town 1. Other places in Poona District 1, Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 8, Kanara District 3, Kolhapor and Soothern Maratha Country States 7, Mandvi Port 18, Kathiawar Agency 19, Surat Agency *nil* Satara District 1. Total 207.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 29, 1914.

ARSON FOR PROFIT.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the recent cotton fires has completed its investigations and is now engaged in the preparation of its report. It would be premature, under the circumstances, to discuss the evidence that was adduced by a large number of witnesses and we do not propose to do so. But it is a notable fact that most of the witnesses were inclined to discredit the theory of incendiarism. It is interesting, therefore, to recall what happened in somewhat similar circumstances in New York some years ago. The colossal scale on which the "arson industry" was carried on in New York prior to 1911, when drastic legislation was passed for the prevention of fires is a matter of common knowledge among underwriters in the West. There was a Committee of Investigation, which thoroughly inquired into the matter, and reported that almost all the big "blazes" in that City were the acts of clever incendiaries. The fact was established beyond dispute. The Commission also ascertained the principal reason of that incendiarism. Arson was established as a regular industry for the purpose of making profit. The profit was earned owing to the existence of a large number of fire insurance companies which did their business in an exceedingly lax manner. Necessarily they had to pay heavily for the losses which were suffered by want of that caution and vigilance which needs to be exercised before undertaking a fire risk. In the American "Review of Reviews" for December last, Mr. Joseph Johnson, the Fire Commissioner for New York, while describing how that City has been partially made proof against fires by purely preventive legislation, gives an exceedingly vivid but instructive account of the "arson industry," as he calls it, which flourished till it was put down by the law of 1911. At this juncture it is useful to draw the attention of the members of the Cotton Fires Committee to this informing and illuminating article. It is more than doubtful whether the Bombay Committee, who have now taken ample evidence, some in *camera* and some in the presence of the representatives of the press, will be able to report definitely to Government on the cause or causes of fires. But to whatever causes the Committee may trace them, what the public now chiefly cares for is not the cause or causes, but the recommendations they may make to prevent a repetition of such disasters in future. Hence whatever the diagnosis, we think the Committee would render a public service by suggesting proposals which may prevent fires as far as possible. Mr. Johnson quotes the old adage that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. He narrates what the New York Commission did, effectually to prevent fires. A law was passed both for goods and property, such as factories, which were deemed hazardous, that is liable to fire. Another result of the enactment of 1911 has been reported to be extremely satisfactory. Some such legislation, but suitable to local conditions, will have sooner or later to be enacted, if we are to be free in future of fire epidemics of the type which have lately been so prolific,—so prolific indeed that the more watch and vigilance that is kept the larger are the fires! They seem to work on some new law of permutation and combination which staggers and baffles even the finest experts.

It has been brought out in evidence before the Committee that there are some fire insurance companies here, too, whose business is more to stimulate custom or patronage than to conserve and enhance their reputation. Similar evidence was revealed before the New York Commission, the more striking of which may now be recounted here. Mr. Johnson shrewdly observes:—

I am coming now to the element which looks upon fire as a friend rather than a foe, one which deliberately sets fire to property for the purpose of defrauding insurance companies. This criminal element till very recently continued the largest single factor in our great fire waste. Twenty-five per cent of our fires in New York were of incendiary origin when we began to apply the ounce or prevention.

But this twenty-five per cent. of incendiary insurance is only a conservative estimate. Mr. Johnson says it has gone in some cases to as much as forty per cent! He says, "Just think of that. One-fourth of our fire losses caused by arson." But what follows is of great importance. It should be borne in mind by very many people in Bombay, especially members of the bar, who are always for "legal" evidence, because at present there is a general tendency, as we have said, to deprecate incendiarism. Mr. Johnson says: "When I first made the statement, more than a year ago, I had difficulty in convincing the public and the press of its truth. It was regarded as the error of a zealot. But I knew whereof I spoke as subsequent events have demonstrated". Mr. Johnson himself was from the first convinced by the facts disclosed by the Fire Department that "arson for profit was a great industry." The Commission laboriously gave a persistent pursuit to the industry till it was demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that such was the case. Here we may very appropriately give in Mr. Johnson's own words the reason why arson had become such a profitable industry in New York.

My view of the matter was that such fires to a large extent were caused by the system of blind, loose and large issuance of fire insurance, without regard to the character of the assured, indeed without preinspection of his property and investments therein. The man with a bad business record could obtain the insurance within reason. He could get it even over the telephone.

It would be exceedingly interesting to know how many fire offices in Bombay do business in as slack a way as was in vogue in New York prior to 1911. It would also be interesting to know how many assurers have a shady record and which are the companies that permit a laxity which in reality might stimulate a certain class of people to profit by arson.

It may be mentioned that before the draconic insurance legislation was practically introduced into New York, the annual losses by fire, according to Mr. Johnson, were between £200 and £250 millions sterling! The preventive legislation has brought it down to nearly 150 million dollars, say £30 million. This single concrete fact shows how effectually the legislation is preventing the incendiarism which previously brought these colossal losses! We commend to the attention of the Cotton Fires Committee the valuable and instructive article of the Fire Commissioner of New York. Of course, it will in no way help them to discover the causes of the recent fires, but it will be useful in enabling them to make distinct practical suggestions with regard to the lax system of fire insurance which undoubtedly prevails in Bombay; and will also enable them to propose some kind of effective legislation which would prevent fires, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. In New York they have now divided the Fire Department into two branches,—Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction. The former is now conducted under the special legislation passed in 1911, legislation, which as we have already observed, has greatly diminished incendiarism and considerably reduced the fire losses. We do not see why Bombay should not follow the New York legislation, so far as it is suitable to local conditions. Nothing but good would result therefrom to the cotton trade itself, while a great improvement in commercial laxity is not impossible. Mr. Johnson most hopefully concludes his observations as follows:—"The job of fire-proofing New York is a big one. But some of the milestones have been passed. The fires are on the wane and our fire loss is dropping as it never dropped before. One ounce of prevention has shown that it is worth a pound of cure." That is exactly what is badly wanted in Bombay.

CHINA'S FUTURE.

Viscount Bryce's impressions of China, which he has just described at the Central Asian Society's dinner, contain nothing new or remarkable, if we are to judge from Reuter's brief report. Lord Bryce, who is reputably one of the acutest political thinkers of our time, has apparently missed a great opportunity. He might, for instance, have told us something more illuminating than that the Powers should support the Central Government, as affording the best chance of future peace. This is what the Powers long ago recognised and, in fact, are doing, not, however, with absolute disinterestedness, it may be added. For every loan advanced to China means a tightening of the grip of the European Powers on that country. In the meantime, however, prudence necessitates a policy of watchful waiting, while China is passing through probably the most momentous period of her long history. But in all the incidents subsequent to the fall of the Manchu dynasty down to the present day, when China is a pure despotism, the republican theory, as Lord Bryce described, being wholly farcical, there is no ground for persistent pessimism. It is true an autocrat holds the reins, Parliament is dead and the Cabinet a superfluous appendage. Every measure, great or small, emanates from Yuan-Shi-kai's palace, while the members of his Government are like so many mutes at a funeral. This has been brought about mainly, as we have shown in previous articles, by the forceful personality of one single man. This man, singularly quick to plan and act, has dethroned the monarchy which existed for several thousand years and often in the past has been the nation's rallying point and central stay. There are people in China who still hope for the restoration of the monarchy, but, even allowing for the sake of argument that such a restoration is possible, the time-honoured dignity which gave it the right to be a rallying point for the nation has disappeared for ever. At the same time China cannot exist without a centre, and that centre has been found, after long toil and tribulation, by the present Dictator who rules the country. That centre cannot, of course, be called a Republic, but it is none the less real. Will it last? Does it contain the elements of permanency? It is difficult to answer. Perhaps, Yuan will, as time goes on and his Government becomes more secure, revert to the democratic ideal new-born in China, and the future Chinese Republic may be ultimately a thing of reality. But the widely prevalent belief that he means to found a dynasty appears, on examination, to have a flimsy foundation. For Yuan is a "sage master of many devices" and knows that such a dynasty could not be prolonged beyond his own life. Having secured the reality of power, he, unlike most of his countrymen, is said to be indifferent to the empty title of sovereignty. That title, so far as he personally is concerned, could add nothing to his influence and prestige. He is worshipped by his troops and his authority extends to regions far to the South. Some critics have asserted that so far he has accomplished little. The best answer to this is that he has at least kept China together in circumstances of unparalleled difficulty.

It is difficult to judge Yuan-Shi-Kai by the ordinary standards, and not to feel repelled by some of the time-serving methods that he has adopted, or, to put it charitably, has been forced to adopt. It is equally impossible not to admire the indomitable will with which he pursues his aims as arbiter of the destinies of four hundred millions of people. While doing lip-service to the republican doctrine, he has been a relentless upholder of autocracy, but it would be irrational not to build hopes on the permanency of his rule. When political education spreads among the masses, as it must do in course of a few years, and the Chinese people discover that they possess a united will, the day will arrive when neither Yuan or any of his successors will be strong enough to resist the advance of democracy.

Notes of the Day

Mr. Borden's Dilemma.

Mr. Borden, the Canadian Premier, was extremely non-committal in his reply to the interrogations regarding the Hindu passengers of the Komatagata Maru who are being detained off Vancouver. The law and regulations, he said, would be enforced. But the Canadian Government does not know clearly itself how it stands in this matter from a legal point of view, and the whole question rests on whether its arbitrary Order-in-Council is legal or not. In reply to a further question as to whether, if an application was made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the Government would rest its case on the ground that the Courts had no jurisdiction Mr. Borden informingly replied that, if such an application were made, the Government would resist it "through counsel,"—as though there had been an idea that Mr. Borden and his colleagues would appear to resist it in person. The question itself is highly suggestive of the arbitrary methods which these democratic communities in the self-governing dominions are always so ready to apply to other people. The Courts for themselves but not for Hindu immigrants! Executive action without regard to the rights of the British subject is much more convenient! In the meanwhile the Government seems to find it difficult to arrive at a decision as to whether it has the right to deport the waiting immigrants or not, and we are told that the decision cannot be reached for several days.

A Great Scientist.

Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., D. Sc., whose death is announced by Reuter to-day, was a scientist and inventor of world-wide repute. Sir Joseph Swan will be chiefly remembered as the inventor of the incandescent electric lamp bearing his name, which has been the forerunner of all other incandescent electric lamps now in use. After many years of tentative experiment, Sir Joseph reached in 1879 a degree of success that gave complete assurance of the feasibility of electric lighting on the incandescent principle. Early in that year he publicly exhibited lamps having all the essential features of the lamps which are now manufactured so widely and which have brought electric lighting into general use, incidentally giving a great impulse to the use of electricity for many other purposes. Among his other electrical inventions are the miner's electric safety lamp, improvements in the electric accumulator, and also in electric meters. Sir Joseph Swan's name is equally well-known in connection with photographic inventions. He invented the Carbon Process for making permanent photographs, now known as Auto-type. He also discovered the means of making rapid dry plates, which revolutionised the art of photography. He was a past President of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Institution of Electric Engineers, the Faraday Society and Vice-President of the Royal Photographic Society and of the Senate of the University College, London, (1899-1903) and Life Governor of the College. He was also President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. Sir Joseph was born in Sunderland on 31st October 1828.

A Sensational Derby.

A great coup must have been landed over Durbar the Second's victory in the Derby by those in the know. His starting price has been returned at only twenty to one, whereas only a few days ago the price quoted was a hundred to three, so that a fair amount of money must have been "dribbled on" at the last moment. A well-known Bombay man, who takes more than a passing interest in English racing, we are informed, received a telegram from a friend in Newmarket about ten days ago to back Durbar as a "real good thing," and having taken the advice by staking a fairly substantial amount, has had a good win even at the starting price. It is pretty obvious that Durbar must have been kept "dark" for the Derby, as it is impossible to believe that a horse possessed of such merit would not have been raced oftener in France. And the fact that he was brought over to England to meet the flower of the English three-year-olds in a great classic event, disposes of the suggestion that his connections were not aware of his superlative excellence. Our friends in La Belle France have pulled off a great race and a great deal of money with it, of that there can now be no doubt.

A Matunga Grievance.

A largely signed petition has been addressed by the residents of Matunga to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, requesting the opening without any further delay of a station between the present Matunga and Sion stations. The Railway Company advertised in the newspapers not long ago that a certain piece of land belonging to the City Improvement Trust would be acquired by the Company for the purpose of opening up a station between Matunga and Sion. This notification, it is said, induced a number of people in Bombay and elsewhere to migrate to Matunga village and a considerable number of bungalows and chawls have been erected in the locality in the hope that, with the opening of the advertised station, Matunga would become a welcome suburb to the crowded population of the City. We are told that hundreds of people have flocked to Matunga and are now residing there, putting up with the extreme inconveniences of transit, etc., in the absence of a railway station close by, believing that these inconveniences will be but temporary and will be remedied by the promised opening of a railway station. But there is no sign yet of a station. The petitioners point out that, in the absence of a convenient station, they have to walk three-fourths of a mile to reach the present Matunga station and one mile to the Sion station. In both cases they have to wade through mud and water as Matunga is admittedly a marshy tract. In these circumstances, one can well sympathise with the prayer of the petitioners for a new station without any further delay.

Travelling Dispensaries in India.

In the current "Indian Medical Gazette" Lieut. Col. H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., the Director of the Nizam's Medical Department, has an interesting contribution on itinerating dispensaries, in the course of which he describes the system in operation in the Hyderabad State. The method, of course, is not new, but the credit of initiating it in this country belongs to the medical missionaries. Probably the most elaborate arrangement of this kind has been organised by the Egyptian Government, with special measures for the treatment of eye-diseases. Col. Drake-Brockman mentions the United Provinces as another part of India where these travelling dispensaries have been organised on a fairly large scale. They appear not only to be an excellent method of medical relief, but they also provide medical officers with good opportunities for the dissemination of the principles of sanitation and "first aid."

A Punjab Solomon.

In his lecture on the Punjab Canal Colonies during mail week in London, Sir James Douie gave an amusing illustration of the way the "benevolent official" sometimes works. It appears that each band of would-be colonists is led into "The Presence" by a leader who gets a few extra acres. Once, Sir James tells us, there were not enough acres to go round, so a Hindu-Jat and a Sikh-Jat, who had brought in their respective parties, were told off to wrestle for the land which remained. The justice of this method of selection, it is alleged, was fully appreciated by the ring of villagers who watched the Homeric struggle!

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

IMPORTANT REFORMS.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

INDIAN MEMBERS TO BE ELECTED.

BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

DELEGATION OF POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The India Council Bill has been printed.

It provides that the number of members of the Council shall not be less than seven and not more than ten.

When a vacancy in the Council has to be filled the appointee must be domiciled in India, unless at least two of the existing members of Council were at the time of their appointment domiciled in India.

Unless at least six of the existing members were, when appointed, domiciled in India, or had served or resided in India for at least ten years, and had not ceased so to serve or reside for more than five years before their appointment, the appointee to fill the vacancy must either be domiciled in India or have so served or resided.

The appointment of an Indian member shall be made from the list of persons eligible chosen by non-official members.

The salary of members of the Legislative Council shall be £1,200 with a yearly allowance of £600.

The Bill empowers the Secretary of State to appoint one financial expert as a member of the Council on special terms.

The Bill contains provisions whereby the signature of the Secretary of State to an order or communication to India, or an order in the United Kingdom relating to the Government of India may be dispensed with.

It empowers the Secretary of State to make rules for the transaction of business under various restrictions.

Portions of the above telegram are very obscure, but we take it to mean that Indian members of the Council, when appointed, will be elected by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council in India, and that such members will be given an allowance of £600 per annum over and above the salary of £1,200. The portion of the telegram referring to this should read, we presume, as follows:—

"The appointment of an Indian member shall be made from the list of persons eligible and he will be chosen by the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council in India. The salary of a member chosen by the members of the Legislative Council shall be etc."

Assuming that this reading of the telegram is correct the new regulation is a notable concession to the demand of the Indian deputation which was recently sent to England,—a demand which was first put forward by Sir William Wedderburn and which has been strongly urged in our columns for some time past.

COUNCIL OF INDIA BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The details of the new Council of India Bill cannot yet be obtained as the printing has not been completed.

P. & O. AND B. I. AMALGAMATION.

LORD INCHCAPE TO BE ON THE P. & O. BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The British India Company announces that if the amalgamation with the P. and O. is confirmed, Lord Inchcape will be appointed a managing director of the P. and O.

DEATH OF A GREAT SCIENTEST.

LONDON, May 28.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Swan.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Mrs. Pankhurst has been released from prison and has gone to a nursing home.

FURTHER DERBY DETAILS.

HOW THE RACE WAS RUN.

ORDER OF FINISHING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Durbar the Second won by three lengths. One and half lengths between second and third.

Dan Russel was fourth.

An extreme outsider delayed the start and the field got away badly. Polycrates made the running from Black Jester, Hapsburg and Durbar Second. Rounding Tottenham Corner Durbar took up the running on rails followed by Blacck Jester, Hapsburg, Dan Russel, Peter Hermit, and My Prince and won easily.

Thirty started.

BETTING:—20 to 1 against Durbar Second 33 to 1 against Hapsburg and 100 to 1 against Peter the Hermit. The place betting against the winner was 7 to 1. Others at proportionate odds.

Kennymore was favourite at 9 to 4 against.

TIMER—2m. 38 2-5 seconds.

Peter the Hermit was not named in any list of probables. The first that was known of its running came by telegraph from Epsom this afternoon. The name was not on race-card. The horse was ridden by Watson.

Single Trigger, White Prophet and Akenham did not start.

The concourse at Epsom was possibly a record and there was a great muster of the Royalty and society. Their Majesties received a notable ovation.

There was no Suffragette disturbance.

LATER.

Desmond's Song was also a starter.

ORDER OF FINISHING.

The following was the order of finishing.

Durbar Second	1
Hapsburg	2
Peter the Hermit	3
Dan Russel	4
My Prince	5
Brakespear	6
Black Jester	7
Magyar	8
Carancho	9
Lanius	10
Kennymore	11
Conqueror	12
Southern Down	13
Courageous	14
Ambassador	15
Oreb	16
Flying Orb	17
Marten	18
Polycrates	19
Anglesey	20
Woodwild	21
Carrickfergus	22
Evansdale	23
Desmond's Song	24
Cerval	25
Shepherd King	26
Cupidon	27
Best Boy	28
Polygamist	29
Saint Guthlac	30

GERMAN AEROPLANE ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

TWO OFFICERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.

An aeroplane, manned by two German officers, descended at Rypin, Government of Plozk. Both officers were arrested. The aeroplane was damaged by shots as it was crossing the frontier.

SMALL-POX IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PERTH, May 28.

Seven virulent cases of small-pox have occurred at Bunbury, Western Australia.

WATER SUPPLY OF ADEN.

INDIAN OFFICER TO ADVISE ON NEW SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Major Robertson, Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India, will proceed to Aden early next month to advise the local authorities in connection with their new and important scheme for improving the water supply of the station. This will deprive the Simla Improvement Committee of Major Robertson's assistance and Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis will join the Committee.

HINDU IMMIGRANTS.

PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

LAWS TO BE ENFORCED.

QUESTION OF HABEAS CORPUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 28.

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, the Government was interrogated as regards the action to be taken in the case of the Hindus detained at Victoria on the Komagata Maru.

The Premier replied that twenty had been admitted on the ground that they were returning to Canada and several excluded as the result of physical tests. Regarding others, the law and regulations would be enforced.

Asked whether, if an application was made for *habeas corpus*, the Government would rest its case on the ground that the courts had no jurisdiction, Mr. Borden answered that if such an application was made, the Government would resist it through counsel.

Mr. Borden added that Mr. Gurdit Singh had asked for the appointment of a Royal Commission definitely to settle the rights of Hindus generally. This might be granted by the Government.

ARMY CANTEEN SCANDAL.

COL. WHITAKER GETS SIX MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

In the Canteen Case, Colonel Whitaker has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division.

OTHER SENTENCES.

The other military defendants have all been bound over in a sum of fifty pounds. The civilians, Cansfield and Minto, have been fined £500 and the others sums of £100 or £50. One has been bound over.

STRENGTH OF LAW.

The Attorney-General hoped that the trial would show the strength of the law and that the traditions of British commerce would make the continuance of corruption in the Army impossible. He added that it was right and fair to Sir Thomas Lipton to say that there was no evidence whatever to suggest that any persons beyond those accused should have been proceeded against.

ALBANIAN REVOLT.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL EXPEDITION.

LONDON, May 28.

The international force at Skutari being insufficient a proposal has since been made to send an international expedition to Albania. The powers forming the Triple Entente appear, however, unwilling.

DANISH MOVEMENT IN NORTH SCHLESWIG.

PRUSSIAN MINISTER'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 28.

The Chancellor in the Prussian Diet uttered a grave warning against the Danish movement in North Schleswig. He emphasised the wish for friendly relations with Denmark, but insisted that any dream of reunion between South Jutland and Denmark could never be realised.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITION.

EXISTING MAPS "SO PREPOSTEROUSLY WRONG."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 27.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his first lecture on his recent expedition, challenged the cartographers of the world to disprove the existence of his new river which he sketched on a blackboard. He said the existing maps were "so preposterously wrong."

EMIGRANT SHIP ASHORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

A message to Lloyds from Brisbane says the efforts to float the Waipara have been unsuccessful. Two ships are being sent to take off the passengers and lighten the ship. H M. sloop, Fantome is standing by.

THE WAIPARA RE-FLOATED.

BRISBANE, May 28.

The Waipara has been re-floated.

FUTURE OF CHINA.

LORD BRYCE'S PESSIMISM.

IMPRESSIONS OF HIS TRAVELS

STEADY SETTLEMENT OF SIBERIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

Viscount Bryce was the principal guest at the dinner of the Central Asian Society last night. He gave his impressions of his recent travels. He said that Siberia was being steadily settled and within thirty or forty years its population would probably have quadrupled itself.

OVERTHROW OF MANCHUS.

There was never a stranger thing in the world's history than the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty without a voice or arm being lifted in its support. To say that it had been replaced by a Republic in an effective sense was farcical.

WHO WOULD COME AFTER HIM?

President Yuanshihkai might keep going as long as he had money to pay his troops but who would come after him? If the Central Government collapsed, they might see China broken up into separate principalities as she was two thousand years ago. This would mean great bloodshed and dislocation of trade and the Powers should support the Central Government as affording the best chance of future peace.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, May 28.

A Presidental Manifesto has been issued appointing seventy members of the new Advisory Council set up under the amended constitution. The majority of the new members served under the Manchu regime. They include six ex-Viceroys and four ex-Ministers, also the Mongol Prince and the Tibetan Lama residing in Peking.

AMMUNITION FOR MEXICO.

GERMAN STEAMER DETAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 28.

The German steamers Ypiranga and Bavaria have landed ammunition at Puerto, Mexico.

VERA CRUZ, May 28.

The Bavaria has arrived here and has been detained by order of General Funston on the ground that she has no manifest.

LATER.

The Bavaria has landed 2,000,000 cartridges at Puerto Mexico and 3,000 rolls of barbed wire for the Federals, who are jubilant. It is also believed that the Ypiranga has landed an entire cargo of war-material.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

It is now estimated that the Cuban sugar-crop will amount to 2,508,000 tons.

GERMAN EMPEROR INDISPOSED.

PARADE AT POTSDAM POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

A great parade at Potsdam was postponed to-day. It is reported that the German Emperor has a cold.

FINLAND AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HELSINGFORS, May 28.

As a sequel to the triumphal return of the famous runner Kolehmainen from America the Russian Government has decreed that Finland shall not be allowed to participate in the Olympic games in her own name. The Finnish Olympic Committee will probably be dissolved.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 27.

Surrey beat Yorkshire at Bradford by 28 runs.

Kent drew with Oxford University at Oxford but led on the first innings.

Sussex beat Somerset at Bath by 85 runs

SOUTH AFRICAN IMMIGRATION ACT.

THE AMENDING BILL.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOLLOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The Bill amending the South African Immigration Act generally follows the recommendations of the Commission appointed to consider the question regarding the Three Pound Tax and marriages.

LATE LORD STRATHCONA'S ESTATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 28.

The late Lord Strathcona left £5,500,000.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT OF INNER MONGOLIA.

SEVEN PORTS THROWN OPEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 28.

A Pres Communique states:—By virtue of a Presidential order dated the 9th January 1914 the Chinese Government have spontaneously opened to foreign trade seven towns in North China. These new "Ports" are Kueihuacheng Kalgan, Dolonor, Chihfeng, Taonafu, Huluto and Lunghow, and the main idea of their being opened is to develop the international trade and interests in inner Mongolia.

Kueihuackeng is in the extreme north of Shanghai. It is a town of approximately 200,000 inhabitants and is an important market for skins, camel hair ropes, and cereals.

Kalgan in the north of Chihli has a normal population of 430,000 and is the principal outlet from inner Mongolia. Both places are connected by rail with Peking.

Dolonor is to the east of Kalgan and contains a mixed population of about 15,000 but it is more in the nature of a military encampment than a commercial city.

Chihfeng is about 100 miles east of Dolonor. Both the latter towns lie outside the great wall.

Taonafu is an important point on the Mongolian frontier of Fengtien and will shortly be connected by rain with the South Manchurian railway.

Hulutao was artificially created under a British engineer during the latter years of the Manchu rule with the object of forming an ice-free port on the Gulf of Liaotung under purely Chinese control. It is already connected with the Peking-Mukden Railway by a branch line from Lienshan.

The question of improving the water approaches to Kueihuacheng by the conservancy of the Liao River is at present under consideration and if as to be hoped the scheme materializes there may be a better prospect of retaining for Kueihuachang and Hulutao the trade which is now to some extent being diverted to Dairen.

Lungkow in Shantung is situated about 100 miles west of Chefoo and is already one of the principal centres of the junk borne coolie traffic into Manchuria. Some of this traffic might possibly now find its way to Hulutao.

Of the above seven towns three only are likely to have much interest for British commerce, namely, Kueihuacheng, Kalgan and possibly Hulutao. Taonofu might also become a distributing centre for trade with the eastern section of inner Mongolia.

The advantages of Mueihuacheng and Kalgan are that British goods will as is the case with the inland open marts of Manchuria, now reach those places on payment of a single import duty of 5 per cent. instead of the additional 2½ per cent. levied on transit trade.

The opening of both these places will enable foreigners to watch at close quarters the working of the transit trade and will facilitate the immense export business of Tientsin, as well as develop foreign commercial intercourse with both inner and outer Mongolia.

BENGAL CHAMBER AWARDS.

REFERENCES TO THE HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 28.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Chaudhuri delivered judment in three rules questioning the awards given by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in disputes among some jute merchants. In the first case the rule was in favour of Ghuznavi and Company against an award of the Chamber in favour of the Budge Budge Jute Mills. His Lordship held that a person could not be allowed to see the effect of an award and then come to court to set it side. The application was dismissed.

In the second case Nabin Chunder Vaha is the applicant and Messrs. Sinclair Murray and Company the respondents. In this case the arbitrators allowed a larger sum at higher rates than claimed by the respondents. His Lordship remitted the award to the arbitrators for reconsideration.

In the third case Jugat Hari, Bepin Behari and Goddar were applicants and Mosan and Company the respondents. His Lordship held that the arbitrators disregarded the law by not disclosing to the parties the documents used by them. The rule was made absolute.

THE MONSOON.

CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM COLOMBO.

HIGHER TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

The most fruitful subject for speculation in India each year as the end of May draws nigh is the monsoon,—whether it has burst, if not where it is, how long it is likely to be before it arrives, bringing with it welcome rain, and whether it is likely to be a good monsoon or a bad?

In Bombay we are dependent on reports from far-off places like Colombo and Simla, and we are denied even an opportunity of an interview with our own Meteorologist, who is summering at Mahableshwar.

It is to Colombo that we look for the first reports of the burst of the monsoon, and when those reports are so conflicting as they have been recently it is difficult for the ordinary lay man to come to any conclusion whatever. Last Sunday, a message was received from the B. I., Company's Agent at Colombo, saying that the monsoon had burst there on Saturday; the following day the Simla report stated that the conditions were all against an advance of the monsoon current; and then yesterday an official report from the Colombo observatory stated that the monsoon was at its height there, having arrived a fortnight ago.

There is evidently something queer some where. If as the Colombo Meteorologist says the monsoon has been "on" there for a fortnight, one might very pertinently ask why the fact was not announced earlier, and why the unofficial report of the B. I., Agent should give last Saturday as the "opening day?" One knows it is never safe to say that the monsoon has actually arrived until it has been raining for a week or two, and perhaps the Meteorologist at Colombo has been wise in keeping his knowledge to himself for a fortnight; but in that case what about the report which states that the "burst" occurred on Saturday.

It is all so puzzling that the best, and, indeed the only thing to be done is to simply record the facts and express no opinions as to the monsoon or its whereabouts. The one fact that stands out in yesterday's weather report is that it is, or was, raining heavily in Colombo, and that during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning nearly two inches of rain fell.

In Bombay the temperature has gone up two points in the last two days, and yesterday was 93, with a high humidity that made the atmosphere like unto the vapour room in a Turkish bath. The rains, when they arrive, will be very welcome.

At Ahmedabad the temperature is steadily getting higher, and 110.6 was registered on Wednesday. At Rampur the highest temperature recorded has been 116 degrees. It now varies between 105 degrees and 106 degrees, minimum, 81 82. At Dhranganra the temperature is 111, and at Botal 108 to 109 degrees.

Local thunder-showers have occurred in the south Bombay Deccan. In Malabar, rainfall has been confined to the southern districts, where, however, it has been nearly general.

DISSEMINATING SEDITION.

MULLAH PLACED ON HIS TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SYLHET, May 28.

A Mullah named Kajimid has been placed on trial to-day before the Deputy Commissioner for the dissemination of sedition. He was arrested at Shahajalal's Durga while ordering people not to pay revenue, saying that the end of the British rule was near, and that the Imams would govern. He has followers in Tipperah and Sylhet some of whom are believed to have been arrested.

FATAL FACTION FIGHT.

FRACAS BETWEEN MAHOMEDANS AND GURKHAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DACCA, May 28.

A serious fracas between Mahomedans and Gurkhas took place at Koraniganj last night, one Mahomedan is reported to be dead and the depositions of others have been taken.

It is alleged that the fighting arose out of a quarrel between the dead Mahomedan and a Gurkha in consequence of which the latter was recently imprisoned.

Official and Personal.

An Ootacamund telegram says that in Congress circles a strong desire is evinced to elect Mr. Ghandhi as the President of the Madras Congress as it is stated that he is coming to India shortly.

Lord and Lady Pentland will give a small dance at Government House, Ootacamund, on 19th June in honor of Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Sir Reginald Craddock (Home member of the Government of India) and Lady Craddock arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and are staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Lady Craddock leaves for Home on Saturday.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

COMPLAINANT UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing, yesterday, of the case in which Mr. David Joseph Samson, an assistant land manager of the City Improvement Trust, charged Passa Maji with defamation.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Godinho and B. T. Desai defended the accused.

The accused submitted the following written statement:—

I am a pulse merchant doing business in my own name in Bombay and about two years ago I rented from the Improvement Trust a godown at Chinch Bunder Road at a monthly rent of Rs. 73-4 for storing pulse. In the last week of November, 1913, I was served with a notice bearing the stamped signature of the land manager requiring me to vacate the said godown on or before the 31st December, 1913.

About ten days after the said notice was served upon me the complainant visited my godown in the morning and in the presence of witnesses said that the notice to quit had been served upon me and that the same would be enforced unless I agreed to pay 50 per cent. higher rent than I had been heretofore paying the Trust in respect of the said godown. I pointed out that it was not possible for me at the time to find another suitable godown in the neighbourhood, that I had been regularly paying the rent to the Trust and was ready and willing to pay any reasonable rent that might be demanded by the Trust, but that the 50 per cent. higher rent threatened by the complainant was prohibitive. The complainant replied that he would see that I was compelled to vacate unless I came to a private arrangement with him in which case the said notice would not be enforced and the rent would not be increased. I declined to comply with the complaint's wishes and the complainant left threatening eviction. I did not see the complainant in his office or authorised any one to do so on my behalf as alleged in the complaint.

On the 29th December, 1913, I instructed my attorneys, Messrs. Pandia and Co., to write to the Chairman and the Trustees, City Improvement Trust, setting out the above facts and protesting against the threatened heavy increase in rent and requesting the Board to direct that the notice to quit should not be enforced against me and inviting them to inquire into the complainant's conduct referred to above.

I say that throughout this transaction I have been actuated by *bona fide* motives and not by malice against the complainant as alleged by him and I pray that I may be acquitted.

LEASE FOR TWO YEARS.

Mr. Godinho continued his cross-Examination of the complainant in regard to Nagkse Teja. Witness said that he was not sure that Teja was served with a notice to vacate in January. He was not sure, but it was probable that he was asked to vacate in December 1912. The firm had a new plot of ground given to them while he was in charge about February or March 1913. It was about 10 *kathi* (500 sqare feet), and was given out on a two years' lease; they wanted a longer period. All those who were given new plots, were given for two years, and they were told that they would not get it for a longer period. There was no Trust resolution to the effect. The land manager decided that the leases should be for two years; he had recommended merely a fixed period of one, two or three years.

Mr. Godinho: Is it true that you refused to give Nagksi Teja a longer lease unless he paid you a bribe of Rs. 10 per *kathi*?—False, false.

Do you have a banking account?—Yes. I have a joint account with my brother in the Bank of India.

Witness said that he was a trustee of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue at Wordali, and he paid in sums of money into his account and drew from it for that purpose occasionally.

Is it true that on the 5th of February, 1913, Dewaji Ganpat paid you a sum of Rs. 75?—False.

Can you assign any reason why this firm should make an entry in their books if they did not pay you?—Because I refused to recommend a long lease, if it is true; but I do not think there could be such an entry.

Is it your suggestion that they sought to revenge themselves on you at a future date?—Certainly.

Witness did not know the firm of Ketsi Bhimsi.

Along with this man he paid you a bribe of Rs. 75.—False, false.

He knew Terjsey Nersery had made an application for a lease. He had seen Noriandas Jewan.

The question is that on about the 5th February Dewji Ganpat, Ketsey Bhimsey and Noriandas Jewan came to your house—No; not to my knowledge.

Naksi Teja was given land at Rs. 8 per *kathi*. The rent was fixed by the land manager on witness's recommendations. If any of these men came to the land manager he would listen to them, but would not pass any orders without consulting him. He was a trustee of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue since the property came into their possession in 1906. He was the managing trustee. They had an account in the Eastern Bank, which was opened very recently. Prior to that the money was kept in his account, as he had to pay certain accounts. He kept the trust account in his own account until the Trustees passed a resolution. Within the two years he could not say if his private account and the trust account had got mixed up; if there was, there were very few. Without the books he could not tell even one incident.

Within the last two years he had not earned anything extra besides his pay. His brother and himself kept a joint account. They kept a common purse, and shared all expenses. Certain monies belonged to each, but they spent together. There was nothing to distinguish. The practice was kept up ever since they began to earn money.

They had no money but what they had in the bank. They had a small quantity of Government Paper. He did not buy any Government Paper in January, February or March, or any shares or securities. He did not possess any landed property. The Government Paper was, he believed, in the form of Improvement Trust loans.

ALL "DALL-WALLAHS" AGAINST HIM.

He did not recollect the firm of Lalji Dharsey, nor did he recognise him. He remembered the firm of Dhewaraj Khema, who was paying one bill, and on whose application it was split up into three, and separate bills were made for three persons, somewhere in June or July, 1913.

Has the firm of Lalji Dharsey any grievance against you?—Of course, he is a dall-wallah.

I suppose he has a grievance against you because he is a *dall-wallah*?—He only got a fifteen months' lease and an indemnity clause was inserted in the agreement. The grievance against him was because of the recommendation.

Witness said he knew Bharmal Visa, with whom he was not friendly; all *dall-wallahs* were against him.

Do you know if he had been going to *dall-wallahs* at your instigation?—Absurd.

Do you know if he had been to your solicitors in connection with this case?—I do not think so; not to my knowledge.

Is there any special reason why he should take an interest in your case?—None whatever.

Do you know why he has come to the Court to-day?—I do not know.

Have you summoned him?—No.

It is alleged that Dewaji Kheema, Darsey Radha, and Shamji Khawaji, each paid you a bribe of Rs. 75.—Absurd.

Is it true that Bharmal Visa brought these people to your house, when the bribes were paid, on or about the 15th or 16th July, 1913, at 8 o'clock?—Absurd.

There was no other *sahib* except himself and the land manager who had anything to do with the giving away of leases. Agreements would show when their respective leases began. Only Dewaraj Khema had seen him in office; none of them had even come to his house.

I am putting this perfectly plain to you Mr. Samson, the allegation is that your charge was ten rupees per *kathi*.—Absurd.

He knew Dewaraj Kheswaji, who was one of those displaced by the land being filled up. He saw him in connection with the new plot of land about the beginning or the middle of January and later. He thought Dewaraj applied for 8 *kathis* of land, which were given to him as soon as the land was available. He had never gone to witness's house.

Had he a grievance against you? I suppose he also was a *dall-wallah*.—He pointed out to me the land which was given to Nersey Khersey at Rs. 8½ and wanted me to recommend that he also be given land at Rs. 8½ for a long period, which I declined to do. I said I would recommend if he offered Rs. 9 for 2 years.

He said that all those who got their land in the same position at Dewaraj did not get it at Rs. 9 per *kathi*. Dewaraj's agreement was for two years.

Did he give you a bribe of Rs. 75.—No.

Was there any enmity between you and him on the 27th February?—He was asking for the land at a cheap rate, which I refused to recommend.

He did not know whether these men would have to incur a further expense of Rs. 75 in connection with their *wadtha*, but they would not have such an expense in connection with the Trust. He was not known among these men as "Sensu sahib," they pronounced Samson clearly.

He did not know any firm of Gowar Ghuramsey, but he remembered a man named Gowar Bhimsey. He recognised him. Gowar was displaced by a notice partly due to filling in and partly to road construction. The notices were issued on different dates.

Has this man a grievance against you?—The same general grievance; he is a *dall-wallah*, and was given a two years' lease.

Witness said that the men were treated equally, except in a few instances. Gowar applied at one time and the whole plot was given to him. He saw the man on the road that was being constructed before that. Omasji Versey and Gowar did not call at his house on the 7th of March.

Is it not true that in the presence of Omasji Versey he paid you Rs. 70 to induce you to give him seven *kathis* of land?—No; absurd.

STRICT AND HARD.

Witness said that he was not paid Rs. 70 on the 27th March, 1913, or Rs. 10 on the 24th of April, 1913. The entries in the books were false.

Can you suggest why these men should fabricate these entries?—Yes.

Do you suggest that to get you into trouble at the end of two years they made these entries?—Yes; they knew I was very strict and hard.

Your suggestion is that all these men have conspired against you to get you into trouble?—Yes; if not then at a subsequent date.

Did you have a quarrel with any one of them?—Yes; they wanted leases for long periods, but I would only recommend for two years.

Magistrate: Had you a quarrel?—No personal quarrel; no words passed.

Did these persons intimidate you?—No.

Threaten you with trouble?—When I said the rent would be raised at the end of two years they said, "we will see when the time comes."

With one mind they said, "we will see when the time comes"?—Not with one mind; they said it separately.

Do you remember any instance when one of these men went direct to the land manager and got the rate sanctioned?—Not to my recollection after December; they were fixed on my recommendation.

Witness said that he was the only *sahib* in the department, except the land manager. Then correcting himself, said no there were others, who wore a hat.

Magistrate: A *sahib* is a person who puts on a hat?

Mr. Godinho: Well, I think it is very neatly defining it.

He knew a man named Bomanji Tala and he also knew one Ratansey Lalji, who was dead. They had plots of ground adjoining each other, of about equal area. It was not true that he put them off from time to time before giving them their plots.

Had these men any grievance against you?—Same reason; they are *dall-wallahs*.

The book of Bomanji shows a bribe of Rs. 50 paid to you from Rs. 54-4 in the miscellaneous account on the 28th January, 1913.—If it does it must be a bribery.

And they paid the Improvement Trust deposit on the same date?—Yes, they paid it somewhere towards the end of January or the beginning of February. I remember, because they were the first to receive the plots.

Ratansey Lalji's book showed an entry of Rs. 50, a bribe for the *wada*.—Absurd.

Can you state what their object is in making these entries?—They wanted to intimidate me at the end of two years or report me and get me out of the Trust.

There are no rules, witness said, limiting the period assistant land managers served on each scheme.

He knew the name of Khansi Mohansey, but did not recognise Kharamsey Ganpat. Khansi Mohansey was displaced by the filling in, and he applied for another plot. He was called upon to vacate at the end of February. He must have made the application about the middle or end of February.

Is it true that they gave you Rs. 75 to induce you to give this plot?—Absurd; no; false.

Witness said they had the same grievance as the other *dall-wallahs*, that of short lease, etc. These men wanted leases of from twenty to twenty-five years. The land manager had decided the period of the leases. They could have petitioned to the Trust as others had done. They made no representation to anyone else but himself and he had told the land manager immediately. These men wanted long leases and at Rs. 8-8 per month.

The hearing was adjourned till 3rd June.

EMPIRE DAY AT MATHERAN.

Photo by S. Lord Matheran.

Celebration at the Shir Mundir.

THE E. I. R. BUDGET.

GRATUITIES FOR RETIRING SUBORDINATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

The East Indian Railway are providing a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 in their budget for the next year for grant of gratuities on retirement to the subordinate staff, including menials, who have rendered efficient and faithful service.

They have also sanctioned a grant of training fees to the daughters of senior subordinate employees to enable them to be trained as nurses in some recognised hospital in India.

The Company are also giving contributions to the London Tropical School of Medicine and to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

PROGRAMME OF VISIT TO SOUTHERN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 28.

The programme of Lord and Lady Willingdon's visit to Southern India will be as follows:—June 2nd leave Mahableshwar, 4th arrive Madras at 5-55 a.m.

Leave Madras 8 p.m.; afternoon of June 5th, arrive at Ootacamund. Halt there till the 10th. Leave Ootacamund by motor on the morning of the 11th, reaching Mysore in the afternoon; 12th—Leave Mysore early in the morning motoring to Seringapatam and the Cauvery power falls, arriving at Bangalore about 6 p.m. 13th—Motor to Hosur Remount Depot returning to Bangalore in a few hours.

Their Excellencies leave by a special train the same night at 8-30 for Poona via Guntakal.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Hon. Mr. Francis, Secretary, Madras Municipal Department, is likely to go on two months' leave in September.

The Traffic Superintendent, Assam Bengal Railway wires from Chittagong:—All slips on the hill section are cleared and trains passed through to-day without transhipment.

The widow of the late Sowcar Narasimhaiah of Mysore has made a gift of Rs. 35,000 to promote education in the Mysore city and she has willed away all her remaining property amounting to Rs. 75,000 for the same purpose to take effect after her death.

The Birthday of the Maharaja of Mysore will be celebrated on the 4th and the succeeding three days of the week. A number of gentlemen, European and Native, are invited. The special duty officer has completed his arrangements for the accommodation of the guests.

It is understood that the educational questions brought up at recent meetings of the Madras Legislative Council will be referred to a Conference of departmental officers and representatives of aided education. The reforms now being pressed on the department have for their object the abolition of the sharp demarcation between elementary and secondary education and the provision of facilities for the passage of pupils from the lower to the higher stage of education.

The following "Press Communique" has been issued by the Home Department:—Under Section 7 of the Statute 24 and 25, Vic. Cap. 104, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. Walmsley, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, 24-Parganas, to act as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on furlough of the Hon. Justice Sir Herbert Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E., from the 29th May to the 3rd September 1914, both days inclusive or until further orders.

A list of the synonyms of the field and market garden crops for the principal fruit and timber trees of the United Provinces has been prepared and published by the Department of Land Records in the Agricultural Series, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India. It is similar to a list published for Madras. The vernacular names have been classified under six different divisions into which the United Provinces have been divided with regard to the different dialects prevalent in them. The publication, known as Bulletin No. 30, will prove most useful to landholders and all interested in market gardening.

Captain F. P. Connor I. M. S. says he used tincture of iodine for plague in February or March, 1912, "and obtained some extraordinary results in a few cases." But "the cases were too few in number to enable me to be sure of the invariable efficiency of the drug." He was much struck with the complete absence of bad symptoms in injecting dilute solutions of iodine intravenously, and "one cannot feel perhaps other cases may prove amenable to the treatment. So far as I can find, the intravenous injection of iodine has never been used for antiseptic purposes previous to my experimt."

The Raja of Balihar who is at Cuttack, has instituted in the local Court a case of criminal house trespass against some of his own people and a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court. The case is sub-judice. In the meanhile, on the 18th, Mr. B. Chuckerbutty moved the High Court declaring that the Raja was a lunatic and prayed that he might be produced before the High Court. His Lordship issued a notice on the relations of the lunatic Raja and directed Ramdeyal Mozumdar, who was a tutor of the Raja's son, and Srinath Mitter and Tarim Mazumdar, two other employees in the Raja's estate, to produce the lunatic in Court.

The capability for sport in Behar is exemplified in the recently published statistics of deaths by wild animals in Behar and Orissa for 1913. North Behar and parts of Tirhoot lying along the Nepal Terai are really the only areas in Behar where man killing animals are found and where men hunt the elephant, tiger, wild buffalo, leopard and rhino. But of these the rhino seems the only beast guiltless of man bloodshed. Taking the whole Province, the tiger is the greatest murderer, having slain 231 human items and losing only 96 rank and file, while the wild buffalo and elephant "logue" each slew 7 men, the former losing one and the latter none. Of the 7 men killed by elephants three must be put down to an invasion of Bikna Toree by two wild elephants last year when three men were killed in a day. There seems plenty of work for the tiger slayer in Behar, and if reward is an incentive, over Rs. 5,500 was paid by Government for dead tigers in Behar last year.

CHINESE EMPEROR AND REPUBLIC.

EXTRAORDINARY POSITION.

IGNIFICANT RESCRIPT BY DICTATOR.

Under the new Constitution, which has just been drawn up in accordance with the instructions of Yuan-shi-Kai, the President of the Chinese Republic will only be responsible to the "nation," will have supreme control over the Executive, will declare war and conclude peace, and will be the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy, writes the Peaking correspondent of the "Standard" on May 6. Further, the Cabinet will be abolished. A Secretary of State will be the head of the Executive, and to him will be subordinated nine Ministers appointed by the President himself.

A new Parliament will be called into being, whose competency will be defined later. But over and above the Parliament will stand the President's own advisory council, appointed by himself, with whose consent the President will have the right to dissolve Parliament at any time he may think fit and to veto the promulgation of any law passed by Parliament.

YUAN AND THE SECRETARY.

These new powers of the President may seem very large, but with the exception of the last-named provision they, theoretically speaking, do not amount to much more than what is constitutionally enjoyed by the President of the United States. Theory apart, however, the new "consitution," to which the subsequent definition of the Parliament's functions will, no doubt, add the finishing touch, amounts to the definite establishment of Yuan-shi-Kai's dictatorship.

But this dictatorship, too, has a peculiar flavour about it. It is certainly significant that the first Secretary of State is to be none other than Hsu Shih-chang, an old friend of Yuan-shi-Kai from the old Manchu days, who was the Great Guardian of the Emperor. Still more significant and even decisive is the rescript which Yuan-shi-Kai issued a little while ago to Li Ching-hsi, the president of the convention which was charged with drawing up the new "constitution." The rescript was a sort of instruction as to the general lines on which the Constitution was to be established.

THE EMPEROR'S AGREEMENT.

In the course of it Yuan-shi-Kai laid down the following principles:—

"The Chinese Republic is not the work of the people, but that of the Emperor, who established it by the decree of the 25th day of the 12th month of the Third Year. Though the south was at that time in full rebellion pointing to the probability of the defeat of the Imperial troops and nothing made it imperative for the Emperor to abdicate.

"It was solely with a view to spare China the horrops of a revolution and of bloodshed that the Emperor charged me with carrying out his will and imposed upon me the task of making an agreement with the revolutionists, proclaiming a Republic, but preserving for the Emperor his title, his residence, and his revenue, and maintaining the sanctity of the Imperial tombs and the established rights of the princes. I, as a faithful servant, carried out the negotiations, and the resulting agreement must be made part and parcel of the new Constitution.

"For this agreement is the Republic's essential basis, because it forms the fountain of power of the new Government, of which it disposes solely by the will of the Emperor."

THE IMPERIAL WILL.

This was a remarkable statement, showing the conception which dictated Yuan-shi-Kai's latest scheme of constitution. In its light his own dictatorship assumes a particular character. He is nothing but the executor of the will of the Emperor, his faithful servant now as before, who keeps the position for him so long as the Emperor deems it necessary, but who will vacate it the very moment when the Emperor revokes his last decree and decides to restore the Monarchy.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

POLO AND TENNIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 28.

In the semi-final round of the polo tournament the 4th Cavalry (handicap 9 goals) beat the rest comprising of Major Davis, R. A. M. C., Mr. R B. Smith, C. S., and Mr. Prinsep, 11th Lancers, (handicap 3 goals) by 12 goals to 7.

"Follies" comprised of Mr. Somerville, 22nd Cavalry Captain Lang, 16th Cavalry and Mr. Gladstone, K. D. G's (handicap 6 goals) beat Mayo College comprised of Raja Surgopal Singh of Awagarh, Captain Corbett and Maharaj Yog Narain Singh (handicap 3 goals) by 10 goals to 8.

At tennis in Men's Doubles Naini Tal represented by Dixon and Cassels and Gresson and Moncrieff Smith defeated Ranikhet represented by Colonels Penton and Peters and Majors Wall and Meall, by three matches to one.

INCREASE IN ARMY OFFICERS' PAY.

SANCTIONED BY SECRETARY OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABADA, May 28.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Secretary of State has given his sanction to the increase in pay of British officers serving in India with effect from 1st January last, but with certain modifications.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

YEAR'S WORK IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

HIGH LEVEL OF EFFICIENCY.

The Government Resolution passed on the Administration Report of the Forest Circles in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1912-13 states:—

During the year 1912-13 the total forest area increased by 8 square miles and at the close of the year stood at 15,065, square miles, of which 14,022 were reserved and 1,043 square miles protected forest. The increase is due to additions to forest area in the Satara, Dharwar and Kanara Southern Divisions rendered possible by the relinquishment of assessed cultivable land in the immediate vicinity of forests and by 35 square miles of alluvial accretions in Sind, counterbalanced to some extent by the disforestment of 11 square miles in East Khandesh and the erosion of 31 square miles of forest in Sind. The total area includes 2,602 square miles which were under the management of Revenue officers; of this area 1,817 square miles were in the Central Division. It appears from the Report that the transfers of land from forest proper to pasture in the Poona District sanctioned by Government in 1910 and 1911 have not yet been effected. The Commissioner, C. D., is requested to report, after consulting the Collector and Conservator, the reason why these transfers have been delayed, and to complete them as soon as possible. In the Presidency proper forest settlement is practically complete. In Sind 10 square miles awaited settlement at the beginning of the year, and 50 square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Act during the year: of this area only a small portion was settled. As regards the demarcation of forest boundaries a length of 443 miles was marked out during the year; a length of 1,817 miles still remains to be done, of which more than half is in the South Nasik Division. Work in this division and in the Southern Circle is stated to have been hindered owing to a lack of surveyors; it is hoped that the recent orders improving the conditions of surveyors' service will facilitate recruitment and render speedier progress possible.

EXPENDITURE AND OFFENCES.

The total expenditure on new works, roads and buildings amounted to Rs. 94,976, a much larger sum than in the previous year, when it amounted to Rs. 41,121 only. The expenditure on repairs, Rs. 53,176, was also larger than in 1911-12 when it was only Rs. 40,913.

The number of offences reported during the year was 19,955, a decrease of exactly 2,000 from the total of 1911-12 (21,955). Taking the Presidency proper by itself, there was an increase, the total for the year being 18,994 compared with 17,789 for 1911-12.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The results of the year as regards fire protection were extremely favourable. Except in two districts, the Panch Mahals and Satara, both the number of fires and the area burnt were very much smaller than in 1911-12, the figures for which year again were a great improvement on those of 1910-11. In the Northern Circle the system of rewarding the villagers in cash for good fire protection continued to work well in Bassein and it is being extended experimentally to other villages in the Thana District. In the Central Circle the figures are very striking indeed, the area burnt in the three Khandesh Divisions amounting to 35,119 acres only, or little more than one-tenth of that burnt in 1908-09.

The number of cattle impounded increased from 1,38,496 to 1,58,988. In the Northern Circle there was a decline due essentially to the adoption of a lenient policy in the Panch Mahals after the famine. Sind owing to causes already mentioned, viz a good inundation and the existence of abundant grass outside the forest, showed a decrease of 3,645 or 20 per cent., while in the Southern Circle, though the total is a little larger than in 1912-13, the figures may be considered to be satisfactory. The Circle which was almost entirely responsible for the increase was the Central where the total rose from 76,682 to 1,02,269 or by 33 per cent.

The forest provided grazing for 15,22,686 bovines, 2,12,428 sheep and goats, 921 camels, 4,562 other animals on payment of fees amounting to Rs. 3,10,836 and to 4,62,856 bovines, 2,204 goats and sheep 698 camels and 5,178 other animals free of charge. The value of the gazing supplied is calculated to have been Rs. 18,69,955 at full rate.

REVENUE.

The gross revenue received amounted to Rs. 49,67,694, an advance of Rs. 4,74,363 over the total of 1911-12; the totals on the expenditure side for the two years were Rs. 26,24,741 and Rs. 23,91,465. These figures however, include items on both sides of the account due to famine fodder operations; on the revenue side of the account for 1912-13 Rs. 3,92,439 and on the expenditure side Rs. 2,35,700, as compared with Rs. 3,85,668 and Rs. 5,10,788 for 1911-12. Excluding these figures the receipts amounted to Rs. 45,75,255, as compared with Rs. 41,07,663 for the previous year, while the charges come to Rs. 23,89,041 as against Rs. 23,80,677 the surplus being Rs. 21,86,214 or Rs. 4,59,227 in excess of last year.

The reports of the year show that the administration of the Department has been maintained at a high level of efficiency. The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Conservators and the Deputy Conservator of Circles and the staff subordinate to them for the zeal and devotion which they have displayed in the discharge of their duties.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE.

NECESSITY FOR IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY ALONG QUEEN'S ROAD.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAYS AND SUBURBAN LINES.

AN 80 Ft. MARINE DRIVE ALL ALONG SEA FACE.

The report of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the general question of the development of Bombay is a voluminous but extremely interesting document. The report itself, the bulk of which is given below, extends to 25 printed pages, while the appendices, which contain all the evidence given before the Committee, run to 363 closely printed pages.

The Committee state that the scheme formulated by the Government in 1909 will meet the requirements of Bombay for some time to come, and then go on to deal with the trend of industrial, commercial and residential development. Their conclusions on these heads are that industrial development should be confined to the north-eastern corner of the island of Bombay, and the eastern side of Salsette; that office accommodation in the business centres will probably extend towards the north-east corner of the Fort North area; and that subject to the removal of the nuisance at Worli the expansion of Bombay residential areas will be along the Mahim and Worli foreshores into Salsette and to Matunga.

In the chapter on the relief of congestion, the Committee recommend, among other things, that the Improvement Trust should undertake improvement schemes within the congested areas of the city—a policy repeatedly urged recently in the columns of this journal.

Discussing the question of communications, the Committee recommend that the B. B. and C. I. Railway should be required to make their line from south of Grant Road to Wodehouse Bridge, an underground electric railway, and if it should be found impracticable to do this, it will then be a matter for consideration whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway should not terminate at Churchgate station. Various extensions of the tramway system, and better communication between the G. I. P. and B. B. and C.I. railways are recommended, together with a new road along the Worli foreshore. It is desirable they say that Mahim should be developed with the aid of town-planning powers; and a loop line from Mahim, via Worli, to Grant Road will be necessary for the development of the north-western part of the island.

The Committee comment on the fact that very inadequate advantage has been taken of what is probably one of the finest sea frontages in the world, and consider that whatever decision be come to as to the process, formation and structure of the reclamation area, it should be so designed as to include within its retaining seawall a marine drive of at least 80 ft. along the whole length of the sea face.

At the outset, the report sets out the reasons for the appointment of the Committee, and refers to the Government scheme of 1909, and the decisions as to works necessary arrived at by the Government in that year, and goes on to say:—

We are asked to report what progress has been made in the execution of this scheme of 1909 and what modications have actually occurred in that scheme as so far carried out:—

Government brought to notice in 1909 the fact that whereas at the time of the formation of the City Improvement Trust it was estimated that a sum of 75 lakhs would be required for creating sanitary dwellings for the poorer classes during the first ten years of the Trust's existence the sums expended did not exceed 11 lakhs. Since 1909 the Trust has erected new chawls at Imamwada, Nagpada, Mandvi and Soparibagh Road containing 1,290 living rooms. There is now a total of 4,251 living rooms provided by the Trust and the total cost of these chawls, including value of land but exclusive of the cost of management and establishment, amounts to about Rs. 34,32,000. In addition there are semi-permanent, camps at Phaltan Road and Chowpatty containing 510 rooms in all. The average population of these chawls and camps in 1912-13 was 17,266. In addition to these chawls and camps the Board has sanctioned the erection of chawls at Chinch Bunder and Agripada containing together 708 rooms and semi-permanent camps at Agripada and Soparibag Road having 241 rooms.

An attempt to secure further facilities for providing accommodation for the poorer classes is the passing of the amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act last year. The Trust can now under sections 32B to 32I of the Act materially assist employers of labour to provide housing accommodation for their workmen. (It is impossible as yet to judge what degree of success will attend these measures.)

The widening of Abdul Rahman Street to form part of a main arterial road has been abandoned. It is, however, planned to be widened under the set-back clauses of the Municipal Act to a breadth of 60 feet, and during the last 4 years more than 1½ lakhs has been expended in taking up set-backs. Sydenham Road is being substituted as a main thoroughfare.

Frere and Reay Roads have been connected by a 90-foot road.

No steps have been taken to remove St. George's Hospital.

RECLAMATION.

An argument has been arrived at between Government and the Improvement Trust by which, when Government reclaims in Back Bay, the Improvement Trust is to share the profits due to the exercise on the part of Government of the rights of reclamation vested in the Trust in accordance with schedule E of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, and section 61 of the Act was amended last year so that Government might itself carry out reclamation by arrangement with the Trust.

A Town Planning Bill has been introduced and passed its first reading at the March Session of the Legislative Council.

Of the alternatives before the Municipality the idea of removing the Love Grove Pumping Station has been for the present given up by the Municipality, and new and powerful up-to-date engines and pumps of large capacity are being installed. It has been decided to construct a new outfall sewer at Love Grove extending about ¾ mile into the sea, the sewer being designd with the intention of removing the nuisance which is now caused in the bay by the sewage being thrown back on the shore.

ROAD WIDENING.

The Corporation has sanctioned the widening of Reay Road up to 90 feet as far as its junction with Gunpowder Road, and the widening of the further portion up to the Municipal limit northwards is under the consideration of the Corporation. The Port Trust has given an undertaking to extend the widening from their southern limit as far as the north approach of the proposed Victoria Bridge and will await development of trade to widen the rest of the road up to Kalachowki Road. There is no scheme to extend the road further towards Sion. But the Municipality has under consideration the desirability of an extension to join the proposed new cross-road between Sewri New Road and the Eastern Avenue at Currey Road. Also Sewri Old Road is proposed to be widened to 60 feet and a portion of it is to be directed and the gradient improved up to where it joins Sewri-Koliwada Road. From the south end of Sewri-Koliwada Road the road is proposed partly to be diverted and partly widened up to Bombay Cotton Mill and thence extended northwards through Wadala village until it emerges and joins the Matunga Road at the Salt Customs Office, from which point the existing road is to be widened by the Improvement Trust under Scheme VI.

As is stated above, the proposed southern portion of the main thoroughfare has been diverted from Abdul Rahman Street to Sydenham Road, which will be a 100-foot road in continuation of Phaltan Road up to the junction of Parel and Sandhurst Roads. Some of the preliminary acquisition work for this road has been completed. The widening of the portion from Sandhurst, Road to Lalbagh is under consideration and the question whether the width should be 100 feet or 120 feet is under discussion. Between Lalbagh and Sion the construction of the road is in hand.

OTHER ROADS.

The length from Queen's Road to Arthur Road is now known as Lamington Road. The old Chunam Kiln Road has been widened to 80 feet up to Grant Road. From Grant Road to Bellasis Road, the width is 80 feet. From Bellasis Road northwards the road is 60 feet wide, and the Municipal Commissioner has suggested a line to widen it to 80 feet up to the top of the south approach of Arthur Road Bridge. To secure this width a portion of the Byculla Club compound has already been taken up by the Municipality. Then the Improvement Trust is to provide the extra 20 feet up to Jacob's Circle, whence most of the land belongs to the Municipality and the road up to De-Lisle Road can without much difficulty be widened to 80 ft. North of this, a 100 ft. road has been laid down along DeLisle Road and across Mahim Woods through the tank opposite the Portuguese Church to Lady Jamsetji Causeway and along the latter road to the Mahim Causeway. It is proposed to widen DeLisle Road from Haines Road to the toe of the south approach of the proposed DeLisle Road overbridge and from the toe of the north approach of the DeLisle Road overbridge to the north end of DeLisle Road. It is stated, however, that the authority of the Municipal Commissioner to do this is now under discussion. The sanction of the Corporation has been applied for to lay down a fresh line for widening to 145 feet the portion of De-Lisle Road from the toe of the north approach. This latter width is considered necessary in order to accommodate the DeLisle Road overbridge, the proposal to widen which to 80 feet is under consideration, a 40-foot low level road being intended on the west and a 20-foot low level road on the east.

HEADS OF INVESTIGATION.

We consider that the scheme as outlined by Government in 1909 is calculated to meet the necessities of Bombay for some years to come. It has been suggested that a third causeway should be constructed between the Mahim and Sion Causeways. We consider however, that when these two Causeways are widened the needs of the situation will be met.

We shall deal with some matters relating to [illegible]ations which constitute an additi[illegible]hat the schemes advocated by Governm[illegible]t to [illegible]. But before discussing these and other subsidiary matters, it will be convenient to indicate, for the information of Government, the point of view from which we have approached the question of development in its wider expression.

We have aimed, in the method of investigation adopted, at eliciting information under the following main heads:—

(i) What is the existing natural trend of development in respect of
(*a*) industry;
(*b*) commerce and the resultant demand for office accommodation;
(*c*) residential accommodation?

(ii) What are the most pressing needs of Bombay in respect of sanitation, light and air?

(iii) In regard to the future development of institutions of an educational, scientific, public or medical character, what are the methods which will tend to secure the best results consistently with the general growth of the city?

(iv) In respect of (i) (*a*) should any definite policy be enunciated and if so what?

(v) How can the natural town-planning development under (i) (*b*) and (*c*) best be served?

(vi) What additional means of communications will be necessary as a consequence of (i)?

We shall now discuss these points *seriatim* and communicate our conclusions and recommendations under each head.

THE LOCATION OF MILLS IN PARTICULAR AREAS.

At the outset here we desire to place on record our dissent from the generally accepted condemnation of the socalled "haphazard" manner in which factories, etc., have been allowed to grow up in the City of Bombay. Viewing the situation as it exists at present, it is, of course, patent that mills dyeing works and tanneries have been established in places which, in the light of subsequent growth, are undesirable. It is, however, to be remembered that this subsequent growth is an indirect result of fostering the development of these industries. In the days when the mill industry was in its infancy and when means of communication and transport were inadequate it would not only have been regarded as shortsighted to banish the factory from the Island of Bombay, but such a policy would, not improbably have strangled or at all events impeded, the growth of the industry and have retarded indefinitely the development and prosperity of the City. With this made clear, however, it is evident from the map which has been prepared by Mr. Mackison and which is attached to this report that the mill industry, though spread all over the Island, has tended chiefly to develop in the central portions (Tardeo and Parel) and latterly towards the north of the Island, but usually in close proximity to the G. I. P. Railway, while there are two mills at Kurla in Salsette. With the construction of the Mahim loop, and the initiation of the Harbour Branch of the railway system, it is possible, now that the mill industry has long become firmly and securely established, to consider, with an eye to the future development of the City in other directions, whether the further expansion of industrial enterprise should not be located in particular areas. The majority of the witnesses who were examined on this point suggested that, provided facilities of communication existed, all mills, factories, etc., projected in the future should be erected only in the notrh-eastern corner of the Island of Bombay or in Eastern Salsette. We examined several witnesses closely on the question whether such a restriction would unduly hamper future industrial development, but it was preponderatingly held that, provided that suitable and adequate railway facilities were made available (which it would be to the interests of the Railways to ensure), the requirement would be no deterrent to industrial enterprise.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR.

In considering this matter we have borne in mind other important considerations. On general grounds it is clearly an advantage to have a large industry, such as that of the cotton mills, situated away from the residential area of a large town. Factory employees must live near their work to have easy, rapid and cheap means of access to it; with the result that the neighbourhood of a factory, if situated within a closely populated residential area, is almost certain to be overcrowded. The location of a factory outside the City automatically removes from the densely populated area a proportion of the population. It has been suggested that a decision to require the segregation of future factories in a particular area might lead to difficulties connected with the supply of labour. We consider that this difficulty has been exaggerated. Two mills exist already at Kurla and we have no reason to believe that the labour question presents more difficulties there than in the Island of Bombay. One witness did, indeed, state that there were some difficulties at first in Kurla; but we consider that they are less likely to be acute now than they were then.

THE WEST FOR RESIDENCES.

In a city situated as Bombay is, with an attractive western frontage and a very uniform direction of air current from the west, it is of obvious importance, so far as possible, not only to preserve the western area for residential purposes, but to avoid the location, along the western belt, of industries or trades of an offensive or defacing character.

Finally the whole of the business and commerce of the City of Bombay is directed towards and along the eastern shore of the Island where are the Harbour, the Docks, the shipping offices, the Harbour Railways, and the export and import yards and wharves, and where the Cotton Green will shortly be established.

On a consideration of the whole aspect of the case, therefore, we agree in the view expressed by witnesses that in future the industrial development of Bombay in its manifestations of mill, factories and works of an offensive character, such as dyeing works and tanneries, tends naturally towards the area in the north-eastern corner of the Island and extending into Salsette. We consider that all offensive trades, whatever the number of employees, and other factories and large industries employing more than a certain number of employees, should be restricted, in future, to that area. What the maximum number should be is, we suggest, a matter for special enquiry.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In regard to the natural trend of development of commerce as indicated in the demand for office accommodation, we found greater difficulty in coming to a determination. At present the area within which all the larger commercial offices are situated is between Carnac Road in the north and Esplanade Road (Museum) in the south, the more important being situated along Hornby Road and the roads leading off it on the west and in the area to the north, Church Gate Street and Elphinstone Circle. Since the construction of the large blocks of office along and to the west side of Hornby Road, there has been a not inconsiderable fall in rent for offices in and to the southward of Church Gate Street and in Elphinstone Circle. This is said to be due in part to the very antiquated accommodation in the older buildings in the narrow streets along and off Apollo Street which caused their vacation as soon as better and more convenient quarters were created. It further appears that the office accommodation in the depreciated areas is not as fully occupied as formerly, though, so far as can be ascertained, this is due to the antiquated nature of the buildings and the inconveniently narrow road communications rather than to the space available having outstripped the demand. The actual trend of migration of offices appears, then, to follow the provision of suitable accommodation in easily accesible localities rather than to centre round any given pivot of business activity. Witnesses competent to express opinion deserving weight have held the view that the tendency will be for office accommodation to be demanded in the north-east area of Fort North, while others, whose opinions are entitled to respect, have suggested that business houses would, if they were able to, establish their places of business to the south of the Museum, thus ousting residents from the flats which are at present used as residential quarters.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEME DESIRABLE.

We incline to the conclusion that the trend of development in the demand for business houses and office accommodation will naturally be in the direction of the north-east of the Fort area, and even north of that area altogether. Holding that view it becomes necessary here to advert to the question of providing a thoroughfare, between Hornby Road and Ballard Road parallel to and to the northward of Church Gate Street. It may perhaps at first sight appear that this project which has been warmly advocated by many witnesses, should properly have been discussed under the head of additional communications, but we regard this scheme as being far more intimately associated with the internal convenience and healthfulness of the centre of business activity than with the general development of communications.

In view of the conclusions suggested in the preceding paragraphs we regard an Improvement Scheme for Fort North, including a communication from east to west, a very desirable and important for the following reasons:—

(*a*) There is an increasing demand for office accommodation in this neighbourhood and the demand will be progressive.

(*b*) Residential accommodation of the kind incidental to office accommodation of this class is also in growing demand.

(*c*) The north-east portion of the Fort area is highly congested and insanitary.

(*d*) The construction of an east and west thoroughfare in itself is desirable; but chiefly because it must incidentally subserve the above more important needs.

A FEASIBLE SCHEME.

The road itself will be a great convenience, and we are disposed to the belief that the improvement scheme suggested above, if undertaken with foresight and care in reference to prospective values, need not prove very costly. We advise that very early consideration be given to this matter, which we believe will result in a vast improvement in the amenities, convenience, and healthfulness of the whole of the Fort and neighbouring areas. We are disposed to agree with Mr. Mackison that such a scheme, is quite feasible.

The demand for this road has, however, an important bearing on the question under discussion in this section of the report. It shows that there is a pressing and urgent demand for more office accommodation of the better class; and—what is of greater moment as giving the answer to the question of the natural trend of that demand—it indicates, in our opinion, that the growth of this demand will tend towards the east and north of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street up towards Frere Road, and not, though the contrary opinion is held by such competent observers as Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Edwardes, to the southward of the Crescent.

That this is the correct estimate is, in our view rendered more probable by the developments in progress northward of the Docks, and will perhaps be further assured if the views expressed and the recommendation which we made in paragraph 10 prove correct and are accepted. In all these circumstances it is with a fair approach to confidence that we estimate that the future trend of demand for business premises, etc., will be northward and eastward of the present hub of activity and that, though it will probably not extend north of Carnac Road, it may ultimately trench upon the frontages of Frere Road.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS,

THE REMOVAL OF THE SEWAGE NUISANCE.

The question formulated in paragraph 8 (i) (c) is at the very root of any constructive suggestions for the development of Bombay, and is the one to which we have devoted most anxious attention. So manly conditions have to be presupposed and discussed in any general review of probabilities that it has been a matter of peculiar difficulty to formulate a confident and complete reply to the question.

Two propositions have, however, been so consistently stated by witnesses that we feel it is as well to record them, and our own acceptance of them, at the outset of a discussion of this matter.

Firstly—The whole of the foreshore from the Hornby Vellard northward up to Bandra Creek affords suitable sites for residences of the best class.

Secondly—The whole of this area, south of Mahim Bay foreshore, is useless for such a purpose so long as the nuisance due to the defective nature of the arrangements for sewage discharge continues.

Therefore we find it necessary to recommend that—

(i) the improvements at Love Grove now in process of construction by the Municipality should be pushed on as rapidly as possible to completion;

(ii) their results should be closely and critically watched for a period covering one monsoon; and

(iii) if they prove a failure, that is to say, if the nuisance is only mitigated and not so wholly removed as to make the foreshore north and south attractive for residences, the matter should be forthwith referred to an expert Committee for consideration as to the measures then to be taken.

If and when this foreshore is, either by the measures in hand or hereafter to be resorted to, made available for residential purposes, we are convinced, on the evidence recorded before us, that the natural tendency of the wealthy classes will be to take up their residences there, and that the process will commence, though it will not develop rapidly, as soon as the nuisance is removed, provided that communications are improved and that the locality is made available and laid out for the purpose on a properly thought out plan.

MIDDLE-CLASS RESIDENCES.

In respect of the less well-to-do classes varying opinions have been expressed by witnesses; but we think that, subject to the existence of improved methods of communication, the balance of the evidence is to the effect that—

(*a*) the upper middle classes would naturally tend to migrate towards either Salsette (Santa Cruz and Andheri) or to the better blocks of scheme V of the Improvement Trust at Matunga; but perhaps chiefly to the latter until the amenities in Salsette are improved;

(*b*) the lower middle classes would go to Matunga, and perhaps also to the area landwards of the Mahim Woods area when the latter are developed into a high class residential area; and

(*c*) the still poorer classes will spread out from the more crowded areas in the city into the quarters vacated by (*b*).

When discussing the location, in future, of factories, etc., in the north-east of the island, and their restriction to that area and to Salsette, it was observed that, since the mill employes follow the mills in which they are employed, such restriction will automatically prevent increased congestion in the south as a consequence of the development of industrial enterprise. But, as will be indicaed later, we recommend that the provision of quarters for their employees, or a percentage of them, in the neighbourhood of their mills should be made obligatory on employers.

RELIEF OF CONGESTION.

A DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX PROBLEM.

The problem of devising suitable methods for improving the over crowded slums of Bombay is one of great difficulty and complexity. This is especially so because measures adopted on sanitary grounds may produce unexpected economic consequences. Care must be taken that attempts to effect improvement in one part of the City do not result in aggravating the overcrowding of other parts. Such undesirable results might be due either to contraction of available space or to a disparity between wages and rents which might be occasioned by the changes.

We will first glance at the history of the course of building operations in general in Bombay. Down to a comparatively late period, the great object was to attract population to the city. Facilities were freely given to people who were permitted to come and build houses in any manner that suited them, and although references are found in instructions issued to them from time to time from the end of the eighteenth century onwards, it does not appear that the different bodies appointed by Government to help in carrying out the Municipal administration of the City actually paid any special regard to measures for securing sanitary building. The result was that in 1864 the City was found to be suffering from a very high rate of mortality, and public feeling was so much aroused that Government brought in a Bill in 1865, through the agency of a private citizen, Mr. Cassels, who was a Member of Council at that time. In the Act of 1865 some building regulations were introduced for the first time, being probably copied from Bengal Acts.

IMPROVEMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Meanwhile, on the outbreak of plague the Epidemic Diseases Act was passed in 1897. By a Notification under that Act, dated February 10th, 1897, the Municipal Commissioner was empowered to prohibit by a written order the further use as a dwelling of any residential building which appeared to him to be unfit for human habitation. By the same Notification he was empowered, if he thought that any building thus vacated could not be adapted to the sanitary requirements of a dwelling or was otherwise permanently unfit for human habitation, to demolish the building or any part thereof. When a building or part of a building was thus demolished, the owner was entitled to receive the amount of the then actual market value of the structure, no allowance being made or compensation paid on account of compulsory demolition. By another Notification, dated May 10th, 1896, under the Act, the Commissioner was empowered, when he considered the ventilation of a building to be defective, to require the owner to carry out specified structural or other work for the improvement of the ventilation of the building. If the owner did not comply, the Commissioner could do the work and recover the expense from the owner. In 1900, the Corporation asked that the policy followed in respect of proceedings taken under the Act of the improvement of houses might be reconsidered. Government in reply stated that they were prepared to direct that expenses incurred by the Municipal Commissioner in giving effect to the sanitary alteration of houses under the Act should be defrayed in the same manner as improvement expenses under section 495 of the Municipal Act. In 1903 the Corporation again addressed Government, asking for reconsideration on the ground that the operations under the Epidemic Diseases Act inflicted very severe hardship on the poorer class of house-owners. Correspondence ensued and in 1912 the powers of the Plague Commissioner vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and on Government being satisfied that the conditions prescribed by them had been fulfilled the powers vested in that officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act were revoked. Under that Act, over 14,000 houses were inspected, over 9,000 improvement notices were issued, and over 4,000 certificates were granted after completion of the improvement demanded.

TWO KINDS OF SLUM-OWNERS.

In spite of all this there is no doubt that slums exist and there is a risk that, unless careful measures are adopted, they may become worse. Two kinds of slum-owners may be distinguished. The first kind consists of the well-to-do owners of chawls; and the second consists of individual owners, hereditary or otherwise, of single small houses, upon the rent from which they depend for their livelihood. Care should be taken that the application of the rules does not fall too oppressively on the latter class of owners.

But that some remedy should be applied there is no doubt. The first measure to be adopted is to encourage migration as much as possible, by developing open land, which still exists largely, for residential purposes. Scheme V of the City Improvement Trust, which contemplates the opening up and laying out of Matunga as a residential area is well designed to help forward this purpose. Again, Mahim could be usefully developed by a process of town-planning. It is not, in our view, likely that migration would extend further north than Andheri. Overcrowding can also be reduced to some extent as pointed out in a previous chapter, by requiring the Railway Companies to house their work-people outside the City and other employers of labour to provide housing accommodation as there pointed out for their employees.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Every scheme of development should also make provision for the reservation of land to remain permanently open for recreative purposes. We agree with, and wish to endorse, in connection with this question the following remarks which occur in the Final Report of the Delhi Town Planning Committee: "When dealing with the detailed lay-out of the area intended to be devoted to the minor officials, etc., care should be taken to see that ample air space and playing grounds for children are provided in the vicinity of these residences. It is now customary elsewhere in well laid out neighbourhoods where the houses are small in character to provide areas of at least as much as one acre for every 10 acres of gross land developed, and open spaces of this character should invariably be provided in the vicinity."

The second necessity is that the Building By-laws should be further strengthened as much as possible. A Committee of the Corporation has approved of authorizing the Municipality to declare single rooms unfit for human habitation, and with this recommendation we agree. It is found that additions and alterations take place in buildings which, though in consonance with possible interpretations of the Building By-laws, render buildings insanitary. Power should be given to the Municipality to require that there should be no subsequent alterations or additions to buildings which would not have been allowed if the whole building had been reconstructed afresh. Power should also be given to prohibit such subsequent partitioning of rooms as would not be allowed in the first instance when building plans were approved. It is further desirable to have more stringent Building By-laws than at present for the outlying portions of the City. Such a proposal as Mr. Orr's to lay down a 63½deg. rule is good. It is said that in Calcutta this rule is applied throughout the whole City, but it is not enforced at the side of buildings.

The principle which we should recommend for adoption here is, in brief, that, while, in regard to existing buildings, erected in accordance with the spirit and letter of the by-laws of the time, it is not possible to enforce compliance at present with a 63½deg. rule, that rule should be applied in the case of all future additions to or alterations of such buildings; and that, in regard to these the test of fitness for human habitation should be applicable to all dwelling houses, the necessity or otherwise of operations thereunder being at the discretion of the Municipality on receipt of reports by their Health Engineering Departments.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES NECESSARY.

Even after all this has been carried out a great deal will remain to be done to render the City sanitary, and we cannot help thinking that it is not advisable indefinitely to

(*Continued on page 10.*)

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

suspend the process of carrying out Improvement Schemes through the agency of the Improvement Trust. As shown in an earlier chapter, ample progress has been and is being made in the work of providing wide channels of traffic; and it is our opinion that the time has come to consider whether side by side with the gradual completion of the extension scheme at present in hand, the City Improvement Trust should not also devote itself to undertaking small Improvement Schemes within the City. The Trust has been in existence since 1899, and the burden of improving portions of the City has fallen upon the general ratepayer. Therefore, side by side with the alteration of the by-laws with a view to emphasize the individual responsibility of house-owners for the habitable condition of their dwellings, there should, in our opinion, proceed general schemes for betterment of congested areas thorough the agency of the City Improvement Trust.

OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYERS.

Lastly we feel justified in referring to the obligations of millowners and other large employers of labour. Reference has already been made to the tendency of mill-employees to live close to their work. The same is the case with all workshops, such as those of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, employing numerous hands. At present those operatives do in fact live in close proximity to their work, whether in tenements provided by the employers or in neighbouring portions of the city.

In the case of millhands it is inevitable that the operatives should continue to reside within easy distance of their work. Recognition of this necessity, coupled with a realization of the need for securing that their quarters should be sanitary, has led to an amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act by which millowners are enabled to provide chawls, on easy terms, for a proportion of their operatives. Advantage of these new provisions of the law has not yet been taken; and opinion is divided as to how for it is possible to expect that the provisions will be acted upon. Evidence is, however to the effect that millowners would not suffer by acting upon them; and the view has been expressed that a further step should be taken and that millowners should in future be required by law to provide chawl accommodation for their operatives on the terms which are permitted at present.

ACCOMMODATION SHOUD BE PROVIDED.

It is relevant, also, to this question to cite the view expressed by Major Hepper who stated, in reply to a direct question, that he considered that a demand that the Railway Companies should provide accommodation outside Bombay for the employess of their workshops would be a perfectly reasonable demand. It is of course important to remember that the case of millhands is not entirely analogous. The Railway Companies can convey their employees to and from their work in special workmen's trains free of charge to the employee. The millowners cannot. The principal is, however, the same and we desire to record our opinion that the principal is right. In its application it will mean that all large employers of labour must provide house accommodation for its operatives in localities which can be specified in relation to their employment, *viz.*, either adjacent to the factory or workshop, or within easy reach of it. The effect is that the restriction of future industrial development to certain areas will automatically also carry with it the provision of the necessary house accommodation within those areas. In our opinion legislation should now be undertaken requiring millowners to proceed under the amended Act and we also recommend strongly for the consideration of Government that the necessary steps be takeen to require provision of quarters outside the Island of Bombay for the operatives in the railway workshops.

THE COMMITTEE'S HOPES.

To sum up this portion of the report, we desire to record the following hopes:—

(i) That the City Improvement Trust will continue to devote special attention to the provision of sanitary chawl accommodation for the poor evicted from tenements demolished in process of Improvement Schemes.

(ii) That the Municipality will treat as a matter of the greatest urgency the question, now before a Committee, of the revision of its building bye-laws, so as to bring the requirements up to date, and to make them have effect within the limits specified in respect of existing buildings as is done in England.

(iii) That the City Improvement Trust should undertake Improvement Schemes within the congested area of the City.

(iv) That the law be amended so as to require millowners to take advantage of the amended City of Bombay Improvement Act.

(v) That the Railway Companies will be required to provide accommodation for a large proportion of their workshop operatives outside the Island of Bombay.

It has been necessary, in this section of the report, for us to dwell at length upon the position of the Municipality. In expressing the hopes formulated in the preceding paragraph, clauses (ii) and (iii), we believe that it is only echoing the aspiration of the Bombay Corporation whose task of bringing the by-laws into conformity with the latest requirements has been one of great complexity and difficulty. It is in no spirit of criticism that the case has been examined. It is only with a view, in the light of opinions recorded, to assist Government and the Municipality with suggestions that we have thought it to be our duty to examine the matter in such detail. The conclusion forced itself upon us that, while our main task was to record and submit suggestions for the development of Bombay, we should be neglecting our clear duty if we left untouched the ancillary and equally vital problem of improving and relieving the congestion of some of the overcrowded areas.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

We now turn to a consideration of plans in regard to the location of certain institutions of a public character whose expansion is necessary. In paragraph 8 (iii) these have been classified as being chiefly of an educational, scientific or medical character, but it is more convenient to consider them all, in the first instance, as institutions of a public or quasi-public character.

It may be said that all the main institutions, save the chief Hospital of the city, have grown up within the area bounded on the north by the Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao, and Marine Lines Station, and on the south by the road leading from the Apollo Bunder to the Bandstand. Within this area, bounded on the east and west by the sea, are comprised the following important buildings.

(1) The Secretariat, (2) The University, (3) The High Court, (4) The General Post Office, (5) Elphinstone College, (6) The Museum, (7) The Royal Institute of Science, (8) The Telegraph Office, (9) The Mint, (10) The Customs House, (11) The Government Central Press, (12) St. George's, the Goculdas Tejpal and the Cama and Albless Hospitals, (13) The Town Hall, (14) The Municipal Offices, (15) The Victoria Terminus, (16) The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Offices, (17) The Police Court, (18) The Police Head-quarters, (19) The Cathedral, (20) The Anjuman-i-Islam, (21) Elphinstone High School, (22) The J. J. School of Art, and (23) St. Xavier's College.

Within the area in question there are the open spaces known as the "Maidan," the "Marine Lines Maidan," the "Oval," the "Cooperage" and the "Kennedy Sea Face", but, apart from these, there is no room for the expansion of any of the above institutions. No defined area in any capital could more truly be described as the heart of the city.

UNEXPECTED UNANIMITY.

We have been asked to report whether it is possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established institutions, such as the University buildings and the Colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court, with a view to provide for the City's growing needs and for their own need for expansion. We have questioned nearly every witness upon this point, and, with few exceptions, the answer has been emphatically in the negative. We have elicited the view, which may be said to be universal, and which was expressed in most emphatic and convincing terms, that neither in respect of the chief Government offices, nor in regard to the University buildings and connected institutions, could the idea of removal be seriously contemplated. So emphatic, and so unexpectedly unanimous, has been this view that we do not regard it as necessary to discuss at length the arguments and reasons adduced. In regard to the University we have ascertained that there has grown up a sentiment in connection with the beautiful building facing the Oval which in itself is an asset of no mean value to education if not to civic development. Only necessity of the most convincing character would justify the removal of a University, housed as is the Bombay University, which has succeeded in giving birth to such feeling. As regards the Secretariat buildings the case is widely different, though the arguments against removal to an area out of touch with the centre of the City's life are of almost equal cogency. It has been stated by many witnesses that such removal would be a real inconvenience to the business section of the City, while in its relation to public life the loss would be even more serious.

With these conclusions we are in accord, and we desire in the most emphatic manner to report our opinion that it is wholly out of the question to contemplate the removal of these institutions to another part of the Island.

THE NEEDS OF GOVERNMENT.

It has been stated in paragraph 25 that, apart from the open spaces there detailed, there is no room for the expansion of the institutions some of which have been detailed there; and we therefore questioned several witnesses on the point whether some of those spaces might not be utilized for the expanding needs of some of the public institutions. It was ascertained that the needs of Government comprised *inter alia* the following:—

(1) A new Legislative Council Hall.
(2) A new site for St. George's Hospital.
(3) A site for the College of Commerce.
(4) A site for a Ladies' College.
(5) A site for the Elphinstone Middle School.
(6) A Law School and Hostel.
(7) An extension for Elphinstone College.
(8) University expansion needs.
(9) An extension of the Government Secretariat.

It was pointed out that, apart from the spaces already referred to the only extensive site available was the Cotton Green at Colaba; and that, though the precise area which would eventually become available there was uncertain, it could not exceed 170,000 square yards.

THE COTTON GREEN.

The evidence recorded may be summarized as follows:—

The Cotton Green site might be suitable for St. George's Hospital which at present occupies about 72,000 square yards. It would be comparatively unsuitable for the purposes of the educational institutions cited, especially of those immediately connected with the University and (though in a less degree) for the head-quarter office of Government. No witness could suggest any alternative site for educational institutions, though the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed sites on the Sandhurst Road for one or two of those. He, however, withdrew the suggestion after inquiry. Every witness, without exception, was averse from any scheme involving trespass upon the Maidan or Oval. The Cooperage site, and the site occupied by the Wellington Mews, were suggested as perhaps suitable for one or two of the smaller institutions.

AVAILABLE SPACES.

We have no hesitation in endorsing the unanimous objections taken to the idea of encroaching on the Maidan or Oval, in the case of the latter unless it should in conjunction with the suggestions for reclamation which will follow, be found preferable to transfer these open spaces elsewhere in the vicinity. We agree that a portion of the Cotton Green would be suitable for building purposes but do not agree that it would be quite suitable for any of the institutions racited in the preceding paragraph. Moreover, in regard to St. George's Hospital there is a separate proposal which we shall discuss further on. Having regard, further, to the uncertainty as to how much space will be available, ultimately, on the Cotton Green, we regard it as preferable to leave that area entirely out of account, since, in our opinion, the space then set free may perhaps prove more suitable as a residential area than as a site to set apart for public purposes. In such circumstances the only available spaces are—

(a) The Wellington Mews,
and (b) The Cooperage,
and these are too small for serious consideration in connection with a comprehensive settlement of the question put by Government.

THE ONLY WAY: RECLAMATION.

It will thus be seen that, while recognizing that existing public intitutions must remain where they are, and that there is urgent need for expansion, we are confronted with the physical fact that there is no room for expansion: and it would thus seem clear that the answer to Government's question (b) in paragraph 5 must be in the affirmative. There is, indeed, only one alternative, namely, for Government to acquire existing buildings or existing sites whether built on or not, other than the Maidan and Oval. We have, however, no hesitation in discarding this alternative. In the first place the cost per yard, within almost any part of the area in discussion, would be excessive; secondly, the process of acquisition would dislocate business and accentuate congestion within the Fort area; thirdly, it would be essentially a makeshift arrangement unworthy of consideration. We are therefore driven to advise that, for Government's needs as detailed above, Government should reclaim. Having regard to the preponderance of educational buildings in the list already cited, we consider further that reclamation should be undertaken with primary regard to the needs of education. This means *prima facie* that the site to be reclaimed should be conveniently situated with regard to the University and should take into account certain other considerations, some of which will be set forth in the next following paragraph of this report. It may, however, prove convenient if we state here that, after taking into account all the considerations (to be stated hereafter) which point to the conclusion which will duly be set forth, we have estimated that the reclamation undertaken should comprise some 100 acres, the bulk of which will face the Oval, and which shall be so designed as to improve the alignment of the sea frontage of Back Bay from Maraine Lines to southern extremity of the reclaimed site.

RADICAL CHANGES SUGGESTED.

The recommendation under this head of our report is, thus, that the requirements of Government, in respect of the public institutions named, should be provided for by the reclamation by Government, of an area, approximately on the site specified in the preceding paragraph, sufficient to meet Government's needs (estimated by us to amount to about 100 acres). Government's reference, however, has been understood to authorize us to advise as regards the precise "location" of the new, or additions to the existing, institutions named. In considering this portion of our task, we have had the great advantage of perusing certain reports which Sir Alfred Hopkinson has recently submitted to the University, and have also attached considerable weight to the thoughtful evidence given before us by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. We have also taken into account the notorious inadequacy of the existing arrangements for the sessions of the Legislative Council of the Government of Bomaby. We have not felt ourselves to be restricted to the specific suggestion of new sites for new buildings, but have conceived that the magnitude of the interests involved in the subjects referred to us have warranted the assumption that we were at liberty to take into our consideration the possibility of effecting a redistribution of the various institutions among buildings existing and projected. It it in virtue of this conception of our function that we now suggest for the consideration of Government certain radical changes.

UNIVERSITY GROUP.

The information placed at our disposal has made it clear that additions to the Secretariat such as would fit it not only to house, with suitable dignity and comfort, the Legislative Council, but also to provide for further needs of Government cannot be affected *in situ* without trenching further either upon the space intervening between the University on the north and the Elphinstone College and Science Institute on the south, or upon the Oval. It has also been brought home to us that the structures lying between the road to the north of University Gardens, and the Science Institute, if they could all be made available for University, and College purposes, would make a group of University buildings as fine as exists anywhere. This University area might comprise—

(a) the University buildings,
(b) the site of Watson's Hotel,
(c) the Secretariat buildings,
(d) the Elphinstone College, and
(e) the Royal Institute of Science.

The only intervening structures (which would eventually, perhaps be absorbed) would be the Army and Navy Stores, and the David Sassoon Mechanics' Institute buildings.

A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME DESIRABLE.

If, as we believe to be the case, the present Secretariat would provide scope for—(*a*) The Law School, (*b*) The College of Commerce, (*c*) The necessary extension to Elphinstone College, and (*d*) Some of the urgently needed additional space for the Bombay University,—then the suggestion which we desire to formulate is that instead of contemplating reclamation as a means for providing space for the specific additional institutions and buildings scheduled by Government and detailed above, it would be wise to take stock of the buildings in existence in conjunction with those required, and, on the assumption that space can be provided, as proposed, facing the Oval, to plan out the whole space thus made available west to the present Secretariat on a comprehensive scheme. The great desirability of providing for the needs of the University immediately in the neighbourhood of the present structures; the urgent necessity for additional accommodation for the Secretariat and the Council Hall; the paramount need for expansion of the Elphinstone College, and (in our view) the great advantages that would accrue from the provision of more suitable accommodation than is afforded in the existing Elphinstone College Hostel: these considerations, coupled with the impossibility of arriving at a satisfactory scheme for enlargement of the Secretariat *in situ* without perpetuating and accentuating a most undersirable distribution of the educational institutions connected with the University not only convince us that reclamation *ad hoc* is a pressing necessity but that the opportunity for visualising the general scheme of locating the various institutions to the best possible advantage should not be lost.

THE MOST ECONOMISED WAY.

The terms of inquiry under this head, as framed by us, postulate that recommendations in respect to the location of public institutions should be calculated to secure the best results consistently with the general growth of the City: in other words that any recommendation made should be such as to consult the convenience and amenities of residence and should be calculated to subserve the growth of the City in general. We believe that the scheme formulated secures the best results in regard to educational interests and the convenience of the public concerned with the Government Departments. We believe, furher, that, unless the estimates of the cost of Government's scheme for the reclamation of Back Bay prove to be gravely at fault, the suggested scheme, even though the cost of carrying out a partial one will be relatively higher than that of the whole, will be the most economical way of providing for the necessary expansion. But it will also subserve a further purpose. Although we are disposed to believe that, in present circumstances, the natural trend of development of residential quarters will be towards Worli and Mahim we have heard a good deal of evidence tending to show, that, if reclaimed land were procurable at reasonable rates nearer to the Fort than those areas are, many of the well-to-do class of residents would prefer to build their houses and reside on such areas. Without desiring to express a definite opinion upon this aspect of the question we feel that the reclamation of a small area for their own needs by Government will have the very desirable result of demonstrating the correctness or otherwise of the estimates upon which their wider scheme was based. When that is definitely known it is conceivable that further reclamation for the provision of space for residences might be regarded as practicable, even desirable. The matter is here adverted to because it is a consideration which may well weigh with Government in coming to a decision as to the scheme upon which the reclamation recommended in this report may most suitably be carried into operation.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEEDS OF SUBURBAN AREAS.

Our conclusion in regard to industrial, commercial and residential development have been recorded in paragraphs 9 to 18 *ante*. They may be summarized as follows:—

(a) Industrial development to be confined to the north-eastern corner of the Island of Bombay and the eastern side of Salsette.

(*b*) Office accommodation in business centres will probably expand towards the north-east of the Fort North area.

(*c*) Subject to the removal of the nuisance at Worli, the expansion of the Bombay residential areas will be along the Mahim and Worli foreshores, into Salsette and to Matunga (City Improvement Trust Schemes V and VI.)

We have expressed the view that Railway communications to meet the development of industrial enterprise in the north-east corner of the Island already exist or will shortly be developed in sufficient completeness. In any case, for present purposes, it is assumed that arrangements will be made to secure the necessary development. It does not therefore appear to us necessary further to discuss communications in connection with the policy we advocate in respect of industrial development.

In connection with (*b*) above, advertence has already been had to the question of developing the area known as Fort North (paragraphs 11—5) and we do not desire here to do more than reiterate our conclusion that this development must come and that it will be a very great improvement. Its advent will be facilitated and accelerated by the revision and bringing up to date of the building by-laws, and (if necessary and demanded) by legislation to enable the Municipality to deal effectively with the owners of insanitary dwellings.

There remains the question of additional means or improved methods of communication to subserve the development of Worli, Mahim and Salsette generally as residential areas.

SUBSIDIARY COMMUNICATIONS.

This subject was incidentally dealt with by Government in 1909; but at that period there was a tendency only to look to Salsette and reclamation for the sites for future development. Consequently, while great stress was (quite rightly) laid upon the urgent need for providing the three north and south arteries, the subsidiary communications escaped the attention they deserved, while the development of methods of transport within the Island was almost overlooked. We have had our attention drawn to the subject by several witnesses and have given the matter our most careful attention. We do not propose to attempt to elaborate in detail our conclusions, but to indicate generally our convictions as to the best lines upon which the local authority should proceed—(*a*) towards development of the prospective areas for residences, (*b*) to organize communications between those areas and the heart of Bombay City.

In order to avoid misconception we deem it to be desirable, in the forefront of this section of our report, to emphasize the assumption underlying all our conclusions and suggestions in regard to Mahim and Worli, viz., that the nuisance of Love Grove is abated.

SALSETTE.

Taking Salsette first we believe we may assume that the Town Planning Bill now before the Legislative Council, will take final shape and pass into law this year. In regard to detailed development, therefore, we do not venture to make any suggestions. But we consider that it may be of assistance to the local authority under that Bill to know that in our view the time has come when the two Railway systems should be required to arrange for additional communication between them.

In regard to communications between Salsette and Bombay, we believe that, when the B. B. and C. I. Railway is electrified, and (if necessary) quadrupled as far as Grant Road, the needs of residents in Salsette will be satisfied for very many years to come, especially if our recommendations further on in respect of the Mahim area are carried into effect. But it is here, and in connection with the local passenger traffic into Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, that we can, most conveniently, deal with the important question of the Railway to Colaba.

COLABA TO REMAIN THE TERMINUS.

It is probably unnecessary to go, in great detail, into the considerations which led to the conclusion, cited in 1909, that the B. B. and C. I. Railway must continue to run to Colaba; especially since we are at one with that conclusion. If only on the basis of local passenger traffic returns, we consider that the abolition of the Railway south of Church Gate would be a retrograde measure; but in coming to this conclusion, we have also been actuated by the possibility of further schemes of reclamation towards Colaba. So long as there is any chance of this it would be shortsighted policy to remove the only means of railway communication easily accessible to an area which might develop a large residential population. We place this conclusion in the forefront of our consideration of this question, because, if this conclusion be accepted and acted upon, it disposes of the suggestion made by Major Hepper, in his interesting evidence that B. B. & C. I. local traffic shall be diverted so as to terminate on the Marine Lines Maidan in an overhead terminus, between the old General Post Office and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Office. This suggestion is disapproved of by us on other grounds. Even as an overhead railway, diverted, south of Marine Lines Station, to the eastwards and aligned along the eastern side of the Marine Lines Maidan, it would, despite any efforts to screen it, be an unsightly encroachment upon one of the most important of the open spaces, of an encroachment which all other witnesses examined on the point strongly deprecate. In our view it would be worse than a continuance of the B. B. and C. I. Railway as an overhead line along its present alignment.

QUEEN'S ROAD NUISANCE

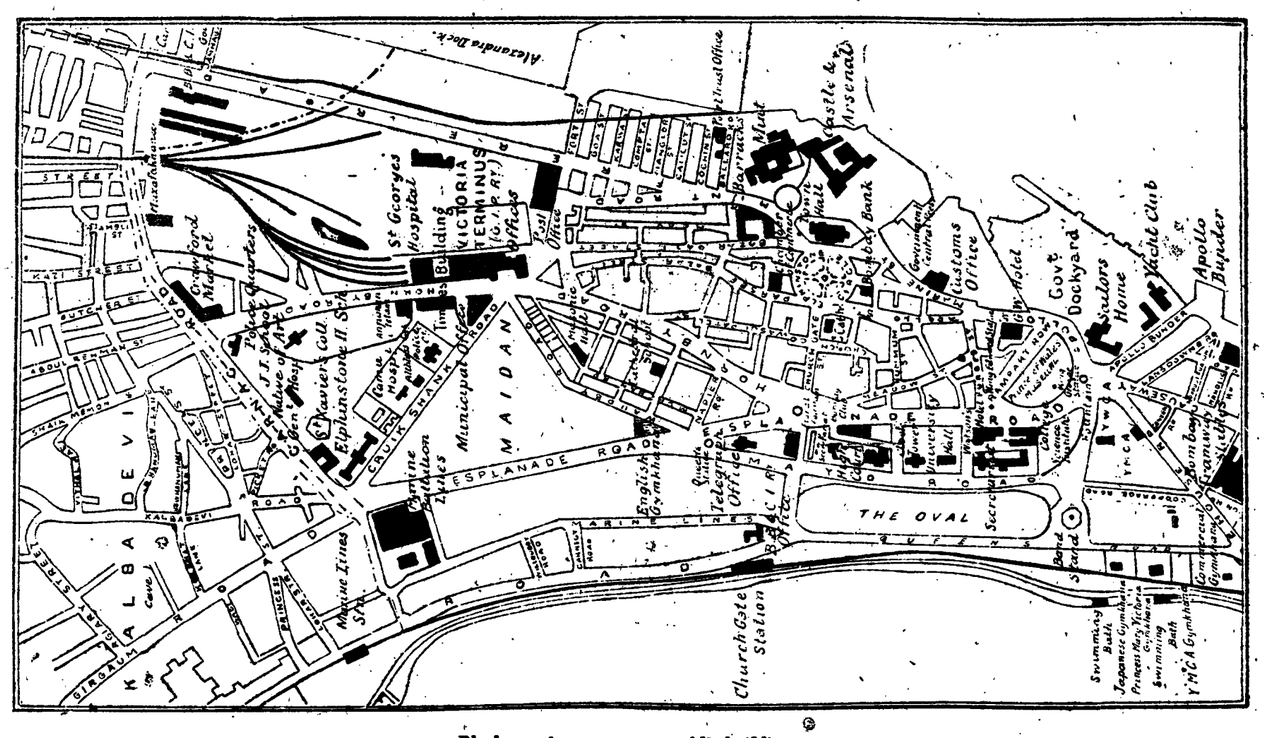
Being thus of opinion that Colaba must be retained as the terminal station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway we have carefully deliberated upon the question whether some alleviation of the nuisance to Queen's Road is not possible. We invite a perusal of the evidence of Major Shelley on the point. We have considered the alternatives of (*a*) an overhead Railway and (*b*) an underground: and have come to the conclusion that the latter is far preferable. An overhead Railway is not only unsightly, but is noisier than a surface line. Although, from the point of view of the comfort of passengers, there may be advantages in the overhead system, we are not convinced that the discomfort of an underground scheme would be serious, or that, over a journey (between Grant Road and Colaba) of fifteen minutes, the difference to the passengers is of such importance that it should weigh against the comfort and amenities of the far larger number of persons who would benefit by the removal below the surface of the western foreshore railway line.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY RECOMMENDED.

We accordingly recommend that the B. B. and C. I. Railway be required to sink its line below the surface from south of Grant Road as far as Wodehouse Bridge and cover it in. While it will not be absolutely necessary that the upper surface of the roof of the cutting shall be flush with the ground it should not be of an elevation above ground level which will obstruct the view to passengers along the present Queen's Road. Should it however for any reason be impracticable to sink the line as recommended, it will then be for consideration whether the B. B. and C. I. Railway should not terminate at Church Gate Station.

From Colaba, then, to Grant Road the local passenger traffic should be by electrified underground. It was considered whether, with the development of local traffic on the scale contemplated, it would not be necessary either to terminate long distance traffic at Grant Road or else to divert the B. B. and C. I. long distance traffic from Dadar into Victoria Terminus, which should be enlarged for the purpose. Major Shelley is emphatically of opinion that the traffic could not all be handled at Victoria Terminus, even when enlarged as is contemplated. On this technical question we do not feel ourselves called upon to express a definite view; but on general grounds we should regard it as preferable—so long as this is possible without quadrupling between Grant Road and Colaba—to continue to start the long distance B. B. and C. I. traffic at Colaba. Major Shelly is of opinion that this is practicable and preferable.

PLAN OF BOMBAY



Black portions represent public buildings.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE

EDUCATIVE AND PREVENTIVE WORK.

FIRST YEAR'S RECORD.

The first annual report of King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League has been published.

After giving the history of the formation of the League which was made possible by the munificent gift of Mr. Ratan Tata, the report proceeds:—

The Executive Committee applied itself firstly to collect funds for the League, and secondly, to make an early beginning in practical work by establishing a Central Tuberculosis Dispensary and Information Bureau. The Government of Bombay on being approached for assistance granted to the League an annual donation of Rs. 10,000 per year for a period of three years and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay also sanctioned a similar amount for the same period.

The conditions under which Mr. Ratan Tata's offer was made, were determined, to this effect:—That the amount of his contribution for the first year was to be Rs. 15,000; and the same amount during each of the nine years following, provided the total funds of the League inclusive of the Government and Municipal contributions would aggregate Rs. 1,35,000; and failing that, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the yearly contributions; but in no case was his total yearly contribution to be less than Rs. 5,000 per year. The Executive Committee thankfully accepted the above proposals.

The Mill-owners of Bombay, the Railway Companies and other large employers of labour were approached for a contribution to the League according to the number of hands employed by them; but the Committee regret that their efforts have proved practically fruitless in securing any help except in a very few cases, as shown by the list of donors.

The Executive Committee resolved that Life and Annual Members should be enrolled, the subscription to be Rs. 100 and Rs. 5 respectively. The number of Life Members enrolled is 25, and Annual Members, 56. Apart therefore from Mr. Ratan Tata's handsome donation of Rs. 15,000 for the first year and Municipal and Government contributions of Rs. 10,000 each, the response from the general public has been as follows:—

The Executive Committee feels greatly disappointed at these results so insignificant for a city of the size and importance of Bombay. How insignificant our efforts are cannot be better illustrated than by citing the example of Liverpool (population 7,46,566) which is about to spend Rs. 6,00,000 a year for an Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign comprising hospital accommodation for 590 adults and children and 3 dispensaries; the local rates (Municipal) and the Treasury each contributing Rs. 2,33,700, the balance being paid by the Insurance Committee.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Committee drew up a comprehensive plan of campaign, and organised the Dispensary and Information Bureau which commenced work informally from 1st December 1912. The formal opening took place at the hands of Lord Sydenham on 28th February 1913, in the presence of a representative gathering.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries related the steps taken by them to place the institution in working order and referred to the cordial assistance they had received from all parts of the world in response to their appeals for assistance. It was pointed out that an application, had been made to secure the balance of the Royal Visit Fund, for the use of the League; no definite decision has yet been reached as the matter is still under the consideration of the High Court.

The work done at the Dispensary was described, as also the efforts made to obtain exhibits etc. for the Museum, Lord Sydenham in declaring the Dispensary and Information Bureau open, referred to the cordial help of Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen and others and suggested that the League should combine with the Sanitary Institute in order to find a permanent home for its Museum. This suggestion, the Executive Committee has the pleasure to announce, has been acted upon. The League has offered Rs. 10,000 to the Bombay Sanitary Association for a suitable and permanent home for its Central Dispensary, Information Bureau and Museum, and this has been accepted. The Indian Sanitary Institute will be located in Princes Street; the entire ground floor will be set apart for the use of the League at a nominal rent of Rs. 100 per month. And further, whenever either of the two associations desire a separation, the amount will be refunded to the League; these are very advantageous to the League.

The Executive Committee has the pleasure to announce that through the good offices of Lord Sandhurst Lord Chamberlain to H. M. the King and a former Governor of Bombay, H. I. M. the King Emperor has been pleased to become the Patron of the League; H. E. Lord Willingdon has shown his interest in the movement by accepting the place of its first President, Lord Sydenham.

The Executive Committee held twelve meetings during the course of which a large amount of useful work was gone through. The sum of Rs. 20,000 was invested in the Municipal 4 p. c. Loan of 70 lakhs. The Bombay Municipal Corporation has been requested to allow the use of two wards at the Maratha Hospital for the purpose of a clinic for 20 beds and a Branch Dispensary, the League maintaining the latter, and the Corporation the former at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 per year. In addition to the staff originally sanctioned, two Lady Health Visitors of the Bombay Sanitary Association were engaged to supplement the work of the nurse.

Information with regard to the objects and work of the League has been supplied to Amritsar, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Calcutta, Pondicherry Poona, Satara, Nasik, Surat, Ahmedabad, Dhar, Belgaum, Muttra, etc.

The Commissioners of Divisions, Collectors and Presidents of some of the Municipalities in this Presidency were addressed with a view to their opening local branches of the League; the Committee notes with pleasure that a branch has been established at Surat, and others are in contemplation at Karachi, Poona, Satara, Ahmedabad, etc.

WORK OF THE DISPENSARY.

The reports of the Medical Officer, Nurse and Lady Health Visitors indicate the nature of the educative and preventive work done during the year. The veil of ignorance that shrouded the disease and its manifestations has been lifted for the first time; people have come to know the sources of infection in pulmonary consumption and the means whereby to guard against them. The value of such educative work among the ignorant masses must be immense, especially when the visiting nurse, not only explains the dangers incidental to the disease, but translates her axioms into practice by demonstrating how more light and air colud be admitted into the home of the patient, and how the latter could by simple and inexpensive means prevent his near and dear ones from getting infected through him. Preventive and educative work thus goes on side by side; the patients and their immediate contacts benefitting thereby, as also their neighbours. Occupants of tenement houses and chawls have listened with interest to the homely talks of the Nurse and learnt how to safeguard themselves. However ephemeral the advantage thus derived, it can scarcely be disputed that the frequent visits of the Anti-Tuberculosis Missionary are fraught with incalculable good to the people. They learn the simple rudiments of practical sanitation, and personal hygiene and apply them to their daily needs.

The aid of the dispensary was sought by 2,019 patients, about 25 per cent. of whom (501) were found to be definitely tuberculous. These were followed up to their homes, the sanitary conditions inquired into, contacts examined, and advice given. Further, educative work was done by the delivery of 25 lectures, illustrated with diagrams and lantern slides by the Medical Officer, Dr. C. Coutinho. He also visited 30 primary schools and held march-pasts of the students; it was found that about 20 per cent of the boys exhibited either well-developed or incipient signs of tuberculous infection. The interesting report of the Medical Officer vividly describes the conditions prevalent in this city, in regard to the habits of the people, and the difficulties attendant upon adequate treatment.

The report of the Nurse Mrs. Michael, shows that she paid 630 domiciliary visits, and treated 77 patients, unable to go to the dispensary, in their homes. She discovered 143 contacts, exhibiting tuberculous symptoms. In a tabular statement, she indicates in detail the work done by her. The Lady Health Visitors of the Bombay Sanitary Association followed up the work of the Nurse on a similar plan, as their reports indicate.

The above is but a brief account of the most salient features of the League's work. It has not been found possible to increase its scope by establishing branch dispensaries in other parts of the city owing to the want of adequate support. The Committee has, therefore, husbanded its resources, and restricted its scope of work to the Central Dispensary.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

The organisation of a properly equipped Anti-Tuberculosis Museum is a great desideratum; the efforts made by the Committee have met with very encouraging support. Dr. Perkins, the Hon. Secretary of the National Association of London has very kindly permitted us to prepare at our cost such duplicates as we require. This offer has not yet been availed of owing to want of space at our premises. Pro. G. Sims Woodhead of Cambridge has been good enough to send us some very excellent sections of lungs and diagrams; Prof. Sheridan Delepine of Manchester has at considerable trouble prepared for the League 50 photographic enlargements of pathological subjects, and Dr. E. W. Hope of Liverpool has favoured us with charts and two paintings. Mr. William Lawton, Secretary of the Society of the Medical Officers of Health, has kindly offered his services as our honorary representative in London for selecting exhibits etc., to all of whom the thanks, not only of the League, but of the citizens of Bombay are due. Various firms have sent exhibits, models, etc., free of cost.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A DANGEROUS HOUSE AT CHUKLA.

The weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding.

The Committee referred a letter addressed to the Corporation by Mr. R. Mancharji to the Commissioner for report. The letter stated that an old house situated "at the corner of four streets" in Shapurji Seth's Chukla, Fort, having been considered dangerous, tenants were made to vacate it and supports were given to it in May last to avoid a sudden fall; that two streets were enclosed and fenced in, leaving a passage only about a couple of feet wide for passers-by; that it was then thought that the house would be pulled down after the monsoon, but that it has stood to see another monsoon. It further stated that the house was in a very dangerous condition, and that it would be trifling with the lives of the public if immediate steps were not taken to pull it down. The letter enquired whether the Municipality had any right to close streets for months together without giving any reasons for it and to expose the public to the danger of being killed by the sudden fall of rickety buildings.

After transacting business of a formal nature, the Committee adjourned.

WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

SIMPLE CEREMONY FOR MISS WILSON.

The fourteenth White House wedding took place on May 7 when Miss Eleanor Wilson, the President's youngest daughter, was married to Mr. William McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, wired the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

Simplicity was the keynote of the wedding, and, instead of being married in the ceremonial East Room, where the marriage of her sister, Mrs. Sayre was solemnised, the smaller Blue Room was the scene of the ceremony.

A small altar had been erected in front of the mantelpiece, on which is the clock presented by Napoleon to General Lafayette, and by him to the United States. The whole room was a bower of flowers, thousands of roses, palms and plants being in evidence everywhere.

The guests were confined to relations and personal friends of the bride and bridegroom, the members of the Cabinet and their families, members of the Supreme Court, and a delegation of Senators and Representatives.

Miss Wilson, who was dressed in an ivory satin gown with a long sweeping train trimmed with old and valuable lace, came in the Blue Room on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She was attended by her sister Margaret as maid-of-honour, her married sister as matron-of-honour, and by young Miss Sally McAdoo, daughter of the bridegroom, and Miss Nancy Lane, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, as honor girls.

After the wedding a reception was held and, standing in a bower of flowers, the couple received the congratulations of their friends. As at the marriage of Mrs. Sayre, the presbyterian form of service was followed, and again the word "obey" was omitted.

LADY AND JUDGES.

"FRIVOLOUS" ACTIONS.

Miss Jane Cormack again made her appearance in the Court of Appeal on May 17 to submit two motions in actions she instituted against the Lord Chief Justice and others, says the "Daily Telegraph." The matters involved, she said, had their origin eight years ago, and she was being "slowly killed" by the attitude of the Courts.

The Court consisted of Lords Justices Kennedy, Swinfen Eady, and Pickford.

Miss Cormack's first application in effect asked that the action against the Lord Chief Justice, which a Master in Chambers, and subsequently a judge on appeal, had struck out as frivolous and vexatious and an abuse of the process of the Court, should be sent for trial by a jury. The other motion asked for judgment on the ground of "justices' admissions."

With regard to the first motion, applicant said she desired the opportunity of exercising her right to prove that she was not now, and never had been, an imbecile. She was, in fact, being "destroyed as an imbecile" by the course taken by the Court in these proceedings, and had had such a lot of argument that she could not have any more. The only reason given by the Master in Chambers for dismissing her action was that she could not sue the Lord Chief Justice. The only remedy against a judge who refused to perform his public duties was to bring an action at law against him, and that was what she had done.

Lord Justice Kennedy: Did you ever appeal against the order of the Master and the judge?

Miss Cormack said she did not because Section 22 of the Judicature Act, 1875, enabled her to make her present motion without appealing.

Lord Justice Kennedy reminded her that she had applied to the Court on February 14, February 28, March 3, March 11, and April 7.

DEBT OF JUSTICE.

Miss Cormack: Why do I have to do it? Simply because you will not pay your debt of justice to me, which ought to have been paid on February 14. What do you do if people do not obey your orders? You issue a writ of execution. If the Court does not grant my motion, I shall do that with you. I demand the equitable execution of my rights. The orders made against me are rendered invalid by the Act of 1875. Surely I do not need to elucidate that—a child could understand it.

Lord Justice Kennedy: Have you anything more to add?

Miss Cormack: If the Lord Chief Justice or any judge does not perform his duty, I have a right to raise an action to compel him.

Applicant then dealt with her second motion, but under protest, claiming that she was entitled to a decision upon the first before submitting the second.

Lord Justice Kennedy, giving his decision, said in his opinion both motions were unauthorised from every point of view. Inasmuch as there had been no appeal from the order of the Master, which was affirmed by the judge, that order stood, and the action was dismissed. Section 22 of the Act of 1875 had no bearing whatever upon the facts as stated. It was passed for the purpose of dealing with an action which had come into court and been tried, and as to which the unsuccessful party thought he had a right to complain on the ground of the judge's misdirection, or failure to submit the proper questions to the jury, or of some error in regard to the evidence. Another Act (1890) provided that in a jury case an appeal could come by motion direct to the Court of Appeal. The application would be dismissed.

Miss Cormack: But my actions are going to trial, whatever you say. I say you have no power to prevent it. You say exactly the same as the other judges, but the section stands up against you and condemns you. There is proof positive that what you say is not correct.

Lord Justice Kennedy: We have heard you, and given judgment.

Miss Cormack: I shall certainly appeal from it in some other way.

HOW TO SOLVE THE IRISH PROBLEM.

SOME EXAMPLES FROM THE DOMINIONS.

The Irish question has reached a new phase. If it cannot yet be said that the Federal solution holds the field, we are, at any rate, tending fast in that direction, writes Mr. Sydney Low in the "Daily Mail." This is extremely satisfactory to those who, like myself, have long believed in Federalism, both for the British Empire and the United Kingdom. But Federal unions, however desirable in the abstract, are not created for theoretical reasons. They grow out of some immediate practical necessity. In the Empire that need has not yet developed in a sufficiently exigent shape; in the kingdom it has. Federalism, or devolution, is a good thing in itself, since it will relieve the central Parliament of the excessive burden which weighs so heavily upon it. Sooner or later it will be bound to come if only in the interests of administrative efficiency. But it seems likely to arrive in the near future, not so much on this ground, but because it may provide a convenient means for satisfying the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people without driving the minority into insurrection.

HISTORY OF OVER-SEAS UNIONS.

History never exactly repeats itself; nor does politics. In dealing with the federation of the United Kingdom we have to face a problem which has not presented itself in precisely the same form elsewhere. But the British Empire offers us three examples of the system in operation. Canada, Australia, and South Africa have furnished us with some data and some broad principles which we cannot afford to neglect.

In the first place we have learnt that a Federal arrangement to be successful must be of spontaneous and internal growth, that is to say, it must spring from the general wish and consent of the peoples concerned. It cannot be dictated from without or forced upon a nation by the influence of any party. The history of the three over-seas Unions emphasises this point. Canada would not accept the idea of Confederation so long as it was supported by one of the two great parties and opposed by the other. It became possible only as the result of the Quebec Convention of 1864, which included most of the prominent men of the North American Colonies, including the Conservative leader, Sir John Macdonald, D'Arcy McGee, the brilliant Irish rebel of '48, with Etienne Cartier, and Hector Langevin, and other French-Canadian Liberals; and it was upon a unanimous resolution by this Convention that the British North American Act was framed. In Australia Federation made no progress while it was merely recommended by the Imperial Government; nor did it become practicable until it was put forward and hammered into shape in a convention of the most eminent politicians and party leaders of the States. So also in South Africa. Everybody is aware of the monumental failure of Lord Carnarvon's attempt to introduce Federation and the famous and abortive mission of James Anthony Froude. When the Union came about it did so after a conference, representing all the English and Dutch parties and populations of the sub-continent. In short, Federation must be voluntary and it must be national. It cannot be imposed upon reluctant minorities by force—not even by the force of votes.

Secondly, no community can be brought in except by its own consent. This principle has been observed in all the cases of Britannic union, and it lay at the basis of the original Federation, that of the United States. Neither Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, nor British Columbia joined the Canadian Confederation of 1867, and no pressure was put upon them to come in. They were excluded, without any time-limit, though with a provision in the Constitution that they would be admitted when they so desired. Newfoundland has always remained outside and is apparently content with her isolation. British Columbia, separated by its history and geographical situation from the older Canadian provinces, held aloof at first. After four years the extension of railways created a community of interest between east and west, and British Columbia asked to be admitted as a province on terms arranged between its own Government and that of the Federation. Prince Edward Island came in two years later. In each case the excluded provinces entered the partnership voluntarily and on their own initiative. Western Australia was no party to the Commonwealth Act, and only joined, as the result of a referendum by its electorate, after the Bill had been laid before the Imperial Parliament. New Zealand, like Newfoundland, prefers her own autonomy, though she was represented at the conventions and conferenceces that preceded Federation and could be received into the Commonwealth if she wished. In South Africa, Natal reserved her right to decline admission to the Union until the opinion of her citizens had been taken by a referendum. In each case exclusion *sine 'die* was permitted with the understanding that the dissentient State or Province could become a member of the Federal houshold whenever she was willing to do so.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The application of these principles and practices to our present difficulties seems evident. As a preliminary to the Federation of the United Kingdom we must have a constitutional convention, representing not only the best legal and administrative talent of the whole country, but also its various political parties. The Constitution Act cannot be the sole conception of any Ministry, however powerful or competent. The best thought of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland should be engaged upon the business.

But before a Federal arrangement can be framed for the United Kingdom it will be necessary to grapple with the more pressing case of Ireland, and settle the terms on which that country can enter the new Union as what is called an "integral unit." And here too the same principle applies with even greater urgency. The Irish Constitution should be constructed for Irishmen. We have nearly always tried to give Ireland not what Ireland itself wants, but what well-meaning Englishmen think that Ireland ought to want. If we could get Mr. Redmond, Mr. Devlin, Sir Edward Carson, Lord Londonderry, Lord Dunraven, and Mr. William O'Brien, and their various lieutenants, into the same room, and leave them together, they would probably make a much more satisfactory job of the Irish Constitution than an Imperial Parliament composed of persons most of whom naturally consider Irish affairs from the English point of view.

In the meanwhile the Colonial precedents show that the way can only be paved by the exclusion of Ulster till such time as Ulster herself asks for the right of entry. Ireland should allow its north-eastern residents the same liberty of action as Canada gave to Newfoundland, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. What will be the result? There is at least a likelihood that the precedent followed would rather be that of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, and that the province would in due course throw in its lot with the nation, as Sir Edward Carson has himself hinted. The Colonial examples are not discouraging to the Irish Nationalists, if also they are pregnant with warning for them. For they show that a temporarily dissentient population may be "won" over to a larger union, provided that it is left with absolute freedom to come in or to stay out at its own option. It is only by the voluntary association of the constituent provinces and communities that a sound and stable Federal system can be treated.

DEAD PRISONERS RELEASED.

TURKISH JUDICIAL METHODS.

A painful incident, calculated neither to enhance the reputation of Turkish Military courts nor to improve the relations between Servia and Turkey, has occurred at Constantinople, wired the Constantinople correspondent of "The Times," during the mail week.

Four months ago three Slavs of Dibra, which has been in Servian hands since the end of November, 1912, were arrested and imprisoned at the War Office. They were milkmen, as are many of the Moslem and Christian Dibriots settled at Constantinople and bore a good reputation among their neighbours at Skutari. This did not prevent them from being arrested on a charge of having killed 15 Turkish soldiers and ten Moslem peasants and of having violated Moslem women during the capture of Dibra by the Serbs. Altogether there is no reason to believe that the occupation of that town in November, 1912, was atended by any bloodshed whatever.

On March, 17, three days after the signature of the Turco-Servian Peace Treaty, M. Georgevitch, the Servian Charge d'Affaires, applied for their release, and received official assurances that they would be immediately liberated. On March 23, he was informed that they had been condemned to death. He immediately made inquiries into the case and learnt that their condemnation had been pronounced, despite the evidence of Christian and Moslem neighbours and members of their guild, who declared that they had never left Constantinople during the war, and of two Albanian gentlemen, Kiasim and Destan Omerovitch, by name. He further learned that they had been denounced to the police by several Albanians, who had left Dibra after the insurrection of 1913, and who had been wont, as was the custom of the predatory Albanian element of Dibra, to extort money by threats from their Slav neighbours. This practice they resumed after arriving at Constantinople at the expense of former neighbours and clients, and the three milkmen paid the penalty for their refusal to submit to a lengthy course of blackmail.

The Servian Charge d'Affaires on April 18, having been unable to obtain any proof of their liberation he visited Halil Bey, uncle of Enver Pasha, and Commandant of Constantinople, and asked permission to distribute Easter eggs among the prisoners in accordance with Servian custom. Halil Bey was unable to give him any information as to their whereabouts till the following day, when it transpired that the three prisoners had been shot on March, 30, in company, with two Turkish officers and a soldier.

The Servian Government, which is much incensed at this highly discreditable breach of the Treaty of March, 14, is believed to have decided to demand an apology and an indemnity for the families of the three milkmen. It may be added that two of the Albanians who denounced them have since been cast into prison as dangerous characters.

BIG COCAINE HAUL.

A RANGOON STEVEDORE UNDER ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

Last night, Mr. MacDonald of the firm of the Messrs. Commotto and MacDonald, stevedores, Rangoon and Moulmein, was arrested on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate.

It is alleged that 1,000 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 33,000 were seized in his room.

The news has caused great sensation in Moulmein.

WELL-KNOWN TRAVELLER IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANOOON, May 28.

Mrs. Mary Hall, who is well known as traveller and writer, is now in the Southern Shan States having come over from Manipur to Burma.

Mrs. Hall made a remarkable journey from the Cape to Cairo and recently travelled through New Zealand, Australia, New Guinea and the Far East.

A LATE MOWER CONCERN IN LIQUIDATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 28.

The Rangoon Docking and Engineering Company established in 1908, one of the concerns of the late Mower and Company had gone into voluntary liquidation from yesterday.

NEW CHINESE PRESS REGULATIONS.

POLICE AND JOURNALISTS.

The Chinese Government has produced Press regulations which have caused a good deal of entertainment to the foreign community, but which have spread consternation among the ranks of local journalism, says the Peking correspondent of "The Times." Chinese newspapers constantly publish very sensational news, and it became inevitable that somebody before long would do something to muzzle the offenders.

The new regulations are ostensibly directed against seditious utterances, but the inclusion of pains and penalties for attacks on personal conduct calculated to injure reputation suggests another motive. This is not far to seek, for the Peking newspapers of late have been flaying the confidential secretary of the President, Liang Shih-yi, in a manner highly disturbing to that gentleman's composure. It would be wicked to think that all the damaging things said about Liang Shih-yi in the local Press were true, but they have been sufficiently barbed by truth to make very uncomfortable reading.

Liang Shih-yi, according to the Chinese newspapers, strives to centre all power in his own hands regardless of the President, Parliament, and people. As for the conduct of business he is accused of demanding tribute for himself for every kind of national transaction, from the purchase of bottles of ink to the giving of orders for battleships. Even the worm will turn, so it is not surprising that the personage who has the ear of the President, and has all the Boards under his thumb, excepting that of War, should employ the obvious method of stilling criticism—namely, that of muzzling the critics.

LICENSES AND FINES.

Let the regulations speak for themselves. One requires that the names, ages, native places, past records, and present addresses of the editors and publishers must be submitted to the police before permission to publish can be obtained. That apparently innocent rule, however, contains a desperate provision from the point of view of the Chinese journalist. You cannot, in fact, be a journalist in China without having been at one time or another connected with the Kuominatang or some of the other revolutionary societies which between them have been responsible for the social somersault recently turned by China.

The rule, in effect, gives the police the power to refuse a licence to anybody who has ever been connected with political propaganda. The real sting of it is that discretion is given to the police, which means that you must bribe the police, which again means that you must have money to spend. If that were the end of the business of getting permission to publish a newspaper, the thing would not be so difficult. But if you wish to publish a daily newspaper you must deposit—with the police—$300 (£30), for a weekly $250, for a monthly $150, and even for an annual $100; while if your newspaper is to be published outside Peking the rates are double those stated.

Next, the regulations impose a series of fines for infringement which give the police the further opportunity of mulcting the unfortunate editor and publisher. If the fine is not paid it is subtracted from the deposit, and if the deposit is not promptly made up to the full figure publication is stopped altogether.

QUALIFICATIONS OF AN EDITOR.

Not content with handing the Press over to the police, body and soul, the regulations make it fairly difficult to be a journalist at all. Before a man can be an editor or a publisher, or even a printer of a newspaper, he must be 30 years of age. Persons of this age, moreover, must have no past worth mentioning. Having been deprived of civil rights debars; being a military or a naval man, or an administrative or judicial official, or a student, puts you out of court. You cannot be an editor if you have a nervous disease, and a man cannot combine the functions of editor and publisher, probably because that would be sure to make him nervous.

Even when the necessary capital and the aged editor of stainless reputation have been found, the newspaper to be published is allowed none of the scope which has given the Press in civilised countries such a place in popular esteem. The system of government must not be misrepresented—evidently they have never heard in China of Home Rule for Ireland. The peace must not be disturbed. Diplomatic and military secrets must not be divulged. Private proceedings in Parliament must not be reported—there is a touch of irony about this regulation in a country completely purged of representative institutions. The accused in a criminal case must not be pleaded for, admired, or shielded. Private or personal conduct must not be impugned. When this is done letters of correction, occupying the same space and printed in the same size of type as the paragraph of misinformation, must be inserted. As a mild concession to the newspaper proprietor he is allowed to charge advertising rates for any such letter of correction exceeding in length the original misstatement. Finally, when editor, publisher, printer, and contributing staff fail to pay all the fines imposed upon them the whole lot shall be cast into prison.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? *That needn't be—Steam's Headache Cure will put you right.*

SPORT AT HOME.

FINAL LEAGUE POSITIONS AND POINTS

OPENING OF THE CRICKET SEASON.

RACING.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting ended on May 1, when the principal event was the race for the One Thousand Guineas. Thirteen fillies started, and the result was a victory for Mr. J. B. Joel's Princess Dorrie, with the Earl of Derby's Glorvina second and Sir John Thursby's Torchlight, the favourite, third.

Sir J. Wiloughby's Jameson won the Victoria Cup at Hurst Park on May 2 by a neck; Sir T. Dewar's Braxted was second, and his Majesty's Brakespear third.

At Lingfield Park on May 4 the Victoria Plate was won by Mr. D. Gant's Sandpark and the Felbridge Handicap by Mr. J. Wheatcroft's Arriet.

Chester Races began on May 5, when the principal event was the Chester Vase, for which there were nine starters. The winner was the Earl of Derby's Dan Russel, a ten to one chance, White Magic, the favourite being beaten into third place, four lengths behind Colonel Bogey.

At Chester on May 6 the Chester Cup was won by Mr. Fairie's Aieppo. Mr. C. Burn's Annecy was second and Sir W. Cooke's Gravelotte third.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Appended are the final positions and points of the League table up to and including April 29:—

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

	Pd.	Won.	Lt.	Dn.	Goals For	Ast.	Pts.
Blackburn R.	38	20	7	11	78	42	51
Aston Villa	38	19	13	6	65	50	44
Middlesbrough	38	19	14	5	77	60	43
Oldham Athletic	38	17	12	9	55	45	43
W. Br mwich	38	15	10	13	46	42	43
Bolton Wan.	38	16	12	10	65	52	42
Sunderland	38	17	15	6	63	52	40
Chelsea	38	16	15	7	46	55	39
Bradford City	38	12	12	14	40	40	38
Sheffield United	38	16	17	5	63	60	37
Newcastle United	38	13	14	11	39	48	37
Manchester City	38	14	16	8	51	53	36
Manchester U.	38	15	17	6	52	62	36
Burnley	38	12	14	12	61	53	36
Everton	38	12	15	11	46	55	35
Liverpool	38	14	17	7	46	6	35
Tottenham H.	38	16	16	10	50	62	34
Sheffield Wed.	38	13	17	8	53	70	34
Preston N.E.	38	12	20	6	52	69	30
Derby County	38	8	19	11	55	71	27

LEAGUE DIVISION II

	Pld.	Won.	Dn.	Lst.	Goals For	Ast.	Pts
Notts County	38	23	8	7	77	[illegible]	55
Bradford	38	23	12	3	71	[illegible]	58
Woolwich Arsenal	38	20	9	9	54	38	49
Leeds City	38	20	11	7	76	46	47
Barnsley	38	19	12	7	51	45	45
Clapton Orient	38	16	11	11	47	35	43
Hull City	38	16	13	9	53	37	41
Bristol City	38	16	13	9	52	50	41
Wolverhampton	38	18	15	5	51	52	41
Bury	38	15	13	10	39	40	40
Fulham	38	16	16	6	46	43	38
Stockport C.	38	13	15	10	55	57	36
Huddersfield Town	38	13	17	8	47	53	34
Birmingham	38	12	16	10	48	60	34
Grimsby Town	38	13	17	8	42	58	34
Blackpool	38	9	15	14	33	44	32
Glossop	38	11	21	6	51	67	28
Leicester Fosse	38	11	23	4	45	61	26
Lincoln City	38	10	23	6	36	66	26
Nottingham Forest	38	7	22	9	37	76	23

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Div. I.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	Goals For	Ast.	Pts
Swindon	38	21	9	8	81	41	50
Crystal Palace	38	17	5	16	60	32	50
Northampton	38	14	5	19	50	37	47
Reading	38	17	11	10	45	36	44
Plymouth Argyle	38	15	10	13	46	42	43
West Ham. U.	38	15	11	12	61	50	42
Brighton & Hove	38	15	11	12	43	45	42
Portsmouth	38	14	13	12	57	48	40
Queen's Park R.	38	16	13	9	45	43	40
Cardiff City	38	13	13	12	46	42	38
Southampton	38	15	16	7	55	54	37
Exeter City	38	10	12	16	39	38	36
Gillingham	38	13	16	9	48	4	35
Norwich City	38	9	12	17	49	51	35
Millwall	38	11	15	12	49	56	34
Southend U.	38	10	16	12	41	66	32
Bristol Rovers	38	10	17	11	46	67	31
Watford	38	10	19	9	50	56	29
Merthyr Town	38	9	19	10	38	61	28
Coventry City	38	6	18	14	43	68	26

SOUTHERN LEAGUE Div. II

	Pld.	Won.	Lost	Drn.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Croydon Common	30	23	2	6	76	14	51
Luton Town	30	24	3	3	92	22	51
Brentford	30	20	6	4	80	18	44
Swansea Town	30	20	6	4	66	25	44
Stoke	30	19	9	2	71	34	40
Newport County	30	14	8	8	49	38	35
Pontypridd	30	14	11	5	43	38	33
Mid Rhondda	30	13	10	7	55	37	33
Llanelly	30	12	14	4	45	37	28
Barry	30	9	13	8	44	70	26
Ton Pentre	30	8	18	4	33	61	20
Abertillery	30	8	18	4	44	51	20
Mardy	30	6	18	6	30	60	18
Caerphilly	30	4	19	7	21	103	15
Aberdare	30	4	21	5	23	87	13
Trebarris	30	2	24	4	19	106	8

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Dn.	Goals For.	Ast.	Pts.
Celtic	38	30	3	5	81	14	65
Rangers	38	27	6	5	70	31	59
Hearts	38	23	7	8	70	39	54
Morton	38	26	10	2	76	51	54
Falkirk	38	20	9	9	69	51	49
Airdrieonias	36	18	8	12	71	43	48
Dundee	38	19	14	5	65	58	43
Third Lanark	38	13	15	10	42	51	36
Ayr United	38	13	18	7	56	72	33
Clyde	38	11	16	11	41	44	33
Raith Rovers	38	13	19	6	56	57	32
Kilmarnock	30	11	18	9	48	68	31
Aberdeen	38	10	18	10	33	55	30
Hibernians	38	12	20	[illegible]	58	75	30
Partick Thistle	38	10	19	9	37	51	29
Queen's Park	38	10	19	9	52	84	29
Hamilton Acad	38	11	21	6	49	65	28
Motherwell	38	11	21	6	46	65	28
Dumbarton	38	10	21	7	45	87	27
St. Mirren	38	8	24	6	38	73	29

CRICKET.

On May 6 Lord's Cricket Ground celebrated its centinary. It was not a centinary of the M. C. C. for that was celebrated in 1887, but of the occupation by the club of its present ground.

The first-class cricket season was opened on May 2. At the Oval, Northamptonshire scored 297 to Survey's 38 for one wicket. At Leicester, Leicestershire scored 124 and 1 for no wicket; Essex made 143.

At the close of play at the Oval on May 4 Northamptonshire were 427 runs ahead of Surrey, with five wickets to fall; at Leicester the home side, who had scored 1 run overnight without loss, completed their second innings for 387 (Mr. Wood 120 and Coe 116), and were 368 runs ahead.

The match between Surrey and Northamptonshire, at the Oval ended on May 5 in a draw. Northamptonshire declared their innings close at the overnight score of 287 for five wickets; at the close of play Surrey had scored 263, with five wickets in hand—At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Essex by 239 runs.

Cricket opened at Lord's on May 6 with the annual match betwen M.C.C. and Ground and Nottinghamshire; the county scored 446 (Lee 126 and Whysall 112) for four wickets. At Southampton, Leicestershire made 134 and Hampshire 167 for three wickets. In the Seniors match at Cambridge Mr. J. S. F. Morrison scored 231.

POLO.

The London polo season opened officially on May 1, and its future appears bright and interesting. Wimborne's patriotic attempt to regain for England the cup, the emblem of polo supremacy, which we lost to America in 1909, and which Mr. Harry Whitney's team successfuly defended in 1911 and again last year.

Hurlingham beat the 1st Life Guards on May 2 by 8 goals to 7. The teams were:—Hurlingham.—Capt. Godfrey Heseltine, Mr. F. A. Bellville, Capt. G. V. S. Bowlby, and Mr. Harold Schwind (back). 1st Life Guards.—Capt. Lord Hugh Grosvenor, Capt. J. J. Astor, Major Edgar H. Brassey, and Capt. L. H. Hardy (back).

Radway beat Hurlingham by 12 goals to 4. The teams were:—Radway.—Mr. H. D. Wallis, Capt. H. H. Hulse, Mr. R S. Hudson, and Capt. A. G. Gwyer (back). Hurlingham.—Mr. J. B. Young, Mr. H. L. Warwick-Parker, Major W. Provost, and Mr. T. B. Drybrough (back).

Capron House beat Hurlingham on May 4 by 14 goals to 4. The teams were:—Capron House.—The Hon W. H. Pearson, the Hon. B. C. Pearson, Mr. Ulric Thynne, and Major Morrison-Bell (back). Hurlingham.—Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. E. B. Horlick, Captain C. M Truman (and Major Courage), and Mr. H. Schwind (back).

Ranelagh beat the Royal Horse Guards B team on May 2, by 8 goals to 7. The sides were:—Ranelaugh.—Captain W. E. Davies, Capt. E. Longueville, Capt. E. B. S. Foollett, and Capt. J. F. Harrison (back). Royal Horse Guards B Team.—Mr. C. V. Naylor Leyland, Capt. J. P. Fitzgerald, Mr. H. C. S. Combe, and Mr. P. V. Heath (back).

The Argentine Association beat Roehampton on May 2, by 10 goals to 6. The sides were:—Argentine Association.—Col. I. de O. Cezar, Mr. J. E. Traill, Mr. R. W. Traill, and Mr. J. A. E. Traill (back). Roehampton.—Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. J. Montagu, Mr. C D. Miller, and Capt. C. S Schreiber (back).

Lord Wimborne's English team was beaten at Ranelagh on May 6 by Mr. Buckmaster's sides by 9 goals to 6. The sides were:—Lord Wimborne's team.—Capt. H. A. Thomkinson, Major B. H. Mathew-Lannowe, Major F. W. Barrett, and Major C. F. Hunter (back). Mr. Buckmaster's team.—Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster, and Lord Wodehouse (back).

The Royal Horse Guards beat Hurlingham by 8 goals to 4. The sides were:—Royal Horse Guards.—Mr. P. V. Heath, Capt. E. V. S. Bowlby, Capt. J. P. Firzgerald, and Capt. J. Harrison (back). Hurlingham.—Capt. Reynolds, Major M. Courage, Mr. E.B. Sheppard, and Capt. C. Truman (and Major J. Price Wood) (back)

At Roehampton, the 2nd Life Guards beat Cowley Manor by 10 goals to 5. The sides were:—2nd Life Guards.—Sir A Sinclair, Capt. the Hon. A. H. Strutt, Capt. F. Penn, and Mr. A. Murray Smith (back). Cowley Manor.—Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. C. D. Miller, and Mr. E. B. Horlick (back).

GOLF.

The spring meeting of the Royal Liverpool Club was continued at Hoylake on May 1 in fair conditions. The chief scratch prize, the Duke of Connaught Star, was won by Mr. W. B. Charles with a good round of 76. Lord Brassey's Challenge Cup and first handicap prize was won by Mr A. Hughes, with 85—13 equal to 72. The Beasley Cup for the best aggregate score for both days of the meeting was won by Mr. W. B. Chaoles with 156. Mr. Charles had won the cup at a previous meeting, and it now becomes his property.

Mr. J. P. W. Bennett won the Matheson Scratch Challenge Cup at the Guildford Club's spring meeting on May 2 with 82. Mr. W. M. Maud, 86—4 equal to 82, and Mr. J. Comber, 95—13 equal to 82, tied for the Kirke Challenge Medal. Mr. Maud won the Muir Challenge Cup for the best aggregate, with 79 plus 82 equal to 161, and Mr. A. Achison Gray and Mr. G. Comber tied for the Reid Cup for the best second at 78 net.

Mr. H. F. Bawtree won the scratch gold medal at the Bishop's Stortford Club's spring meeting on May 2 with a score of 84. The Tresham Gilbey Cup (against bogey) was won by Mr. Charles Gold (handicap 10) at 2 up, Mr. A. Dutton (16) was all square, Mr. C. B. Joyner (11) 2 down, and Mr. A. H. Gosling (8) 2 down.

At the Southdown Club's spring meeting on May 2 the Coronation Cup was won by Mr. R. H. Russel with a return of 89—12 equal to 77, and the Lancing College Club competition (Calcutta rules) by Mr. E. R. Munt (starts 4 up) at all square. Mr. S. Munt won the Rough-Riders Cup at 81—8 equal to 73, and the bogey foursomes were won by Mr. T. J. Cole and Mr. E. V. Doll at all square.

The Queen Victoria Challenge Cup was won by Mr. H. Scfracht with 90—15 equal to 75 at the Richmond Club's spring meeting on May 2, and the scratch medal by Mr. Ingram J. Owen with 76. There was a tie for the club's prize between Mr. H. G. Muskett, 84—7 equal to77, and Mr. W Lomax, 91—14 equal to 77. The prize for the best aggregate score was won by Mr. H M. Trouncer wiwth net scores of 78 and 79—157.

Ray played a fine medal round on the course of the Wellington Club, Shropshire, on May 5, in competition with the local professional W. L. Taylor. He went round in 72 and equalled the "record" for the course, held by Duncan. Taylor took 84

George Duncan won the Professional Tournament at Bishop's Stortford on May 6, with a score of 141. Harry Vardon was second with 143 and Edward Ray third with 144.

The Royal and Ancient Club held its spring meeting over the St. Andrew's old course on May 6, when the competition for the Silver Cross and the Bombay Medal (for second place) was held. The result was a tie between Capt. C. K. Hutchison and Mr. H. W. Forster, M.P., at 79.

BILLIARDS.

As foreshadowed in last week's notes, the big billiard matches—Newman *v.* Inman and Stevenson *v.* Gray—proved very easy wins for the first named in each case.

Newman offered to take 2,000 points in 18,000 up for £250 aside from Inman, but the latter insisted on the start being increased to 3,000, apparently because Grey had tried to concede 3,000. The champion is a wiser man now, as Newman actually beat him by more points that he received. The younster scored faster than Inman during the second half of the match, and he was over 2,500 points to the good when the last day's play opened. He gained a few more points in the afternoon, and then made a great finish by scoring 625 to Inman's 29 in the evening, winning by 3,230 points. During the day he made breaks of 147,348, and 267, his average in the evening being 104. After this there can be no doubt about Newman deserving to rank among the best of the home players.

No one seems able to account for the failing off in the play of G. Gray. He averaged 42 in his first public match with ivory balls, but has since done very badly indeed, his level match of 18,000 up with Stevenson resulting in a defeat by no fewer than 7,323 points. The only notable break he made was one of 329, yet he has made one of 2,196 with composite balls.

This week we have Gray trying to concede Newman 2,000 points in 18,000 up, whilst Inman is conceding Reece 1,000 points in 18,000. Gray displayed improved from on the third day of the match, averaging 44.56 in the evening.

Reece commenced well against Inman, and during the third day of the game had increased his handicap advantage to over 2,000, but much may happen before the finish.

BOXING.

There is no lessening of interest in boxing, which is certainly engaging a big boom. The chief attraction in London on Monday was the twenty rounds contest between Colin Bell, of Australia, and J. Jeannette, the coloured boxer from the United States. The latter was beaten by Sam Langford when they last met, but he gained the decision over G. Carpentier. Bell stayed 15 rounds against Langford in Australia, and he proved himself a really good man against Curran when making his debut here; though he was unlucky enough to be disqualified. Turning to Monday's battle, opinions differ as to the verdict, a good many people considering that Bell deserved the award. Everyone agrees that it was a near thing, and perhaps a draw would have been a better result. Jeannette certainly got a big surprise, for after a quiet start, Bell commenced in real earnest, and the second half of the twenty rounds was practicularly interesting. Considering his great strength, Bell's blows did not appear to be very heavy, or Jeannette's power of resistance must be wonderful. The Australian did not relish the decision, and he has since challenged Jeannette to another match for £500 aside.

The chief bout at the National Sporting Club on Monday was a 15 rounds contest between Lew Jones, of Wales, and Alec Lambert, of London. The former is spoken of as a prospective featherweight champion, and he has the advantage of coaching by Jim Driscoll, who was in his corner on Monday. Lambert, an ex-amateur champion, was by far the more finished and stylish boxer, but though he frequently put his left glove to his rival's face, there was no power in the blows. Jones soon tumbled to this, and promptly "waded in" to his man. Though his swings and crouch looked awkward, he landed some telling blows which Lambert did not like. The Londoner was twice upset during the eighth round, and at the end of it he retired, quite failing to show the necessary vim and determination for a serious match. Jones, however, was rich in this respect, and though much inferior to Lambert as a boxer, he came through with flying colours.

ANOTHER FRENCH SUCCESS.

Johnny Hughes, of London, and C. Ledoux, of France, met at Cardiff on Saturday in what was their third match. The Britisher had the best of the two former matches, outpointing the Frenchman in ten rounds and knocking him out in two rounds though he was disqualified. That was three years ago, since when Ledoux has greatly improved, as instanced by two recent wins over Benyon, of Wales.

Hughes, like many other English boxers, was certainly the cleverer boxer but Ledoux was constantly boring in to close quarters, and always willing to exchange punches. He received many hard ones from Hughes, but seemed to ignore them. For six rounds the Londoner had a shade the best of it on points, but Ledoux made a big effort in the seventh round, when he got in many heavy blows. The climax came when he drove his right to the stomatch of his rival, sending Hughes to the boards. The Londoner could not continue, though he tried hard to rise, and so another triumph was scored by a boxer who has grasped the importance of hitting hard.

OTHER GAMES.

Fencing.—The *epee* fencing season opened on May 2 with the annual intersale competition for the Challenge Shield presented by Sir George Savage. The competition was held in fine weather in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn. Teams representing thirteen fencing clubs and schools of arms were engaged, and fencing proceeded continuously for nearly five hours. The Sword Club won a hard-earned victory over Grave's School of Arms in the final round by 7 hits to 9.

The final pool in the Ladies' Foils Championship was at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 5, and resulted in the victory of Miss A. B. Walker, the holder of the championship and also of the Ladies' International Cup. after a tie with her sister, Miss C. A. Walker.

Tennis.—Mr. E. M. Baerlin won the Amateur Tennis Championship at Queen's Club on May 6, when he beat Mr. Joshua Crane in the final round by three straight sets. The holder, the Hon. N. S. Lytton, will not defend his title.

Walking.—The annual Stock Exchange walking race from London to Brighton was held on May 1, and resulted in a victory for H. E. Shattock, who led throughout and finished about four minutes ahead of H. B. S Rhodes. T. E. Hammond did not compete. It was a great race between Shattock and Rhodes, and at Bolney, 38½ miles from the start, Rhodes was only a second behind the leader. The first three men to anish were:—H. E. Shattock, 8 h. 59 m. 26 s., 1; H. B. S. Rhodes, 9 h. 3 m. 7 2-5 s., 2, A. Perry, 9 h. 13 m. 51 4.5 s., 3.

The America Cup.—Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America Cup, will be launched from Messrs. Camper and Nicholson's yard at Gosport on Monday, May 25. The trial races will begin during the first week of June, and will continue until the middle of July. These trials will be held principally on the Solent.

A Reuter Telegram from Rhode Island, dated May 2, says:—The trial of the new America Cup defender, the resolute, which took place to-day, had to be delayed for some hours owing to an accident to her centre-board, which was let fall so far that divers had to be employed to raise it. When the resolute finally got away under her three lower sails she sailed for about an hour, when one of her peak halyards gave way and she had to limp back to port.

INDIAN RAILWAY PROBLEMS.

The recent comparative depression in the market price of the India sterling loans is attributed to the fear of a new Indian railway loan or issue of the guaranteed debenture stock of an Indian railway company in London, and the moment is therefore not inopportune, remarks "The Times," for glancing at some of the very vexed problems surrounding the whole question of Indian railway policy. There are other considerations which perhaps in a greater degree make the present an appropriate time for touching upon what must be admitted to be a thorny subject, and chief among these considerations is that Indian railway directors agree that they have about come to the end of their resources of energy and ingenuity in regard to finding fresh methods of pressing upon the Secretary of State and the Government of India their views with regard to the necessity of reforms, particularly in the matter of the authorisation and the means of raising new money for capital expenditure on improvements and extensions. It is impossible to study the subject without being impressed with this pervading feeling of weariness—almost of despair—and especially because it is no mere case of city opinion against bureaucracy, officialdom, or the traditions of a Government department. Nothing is more striking in the whole controversy than the fact that the boards of directors, who as a whole entertain definite and strong views on the urgency of the changes which they advocate, are largely recruited from old servants of the Government of India in the railway department. Commissions have sat, conferences have discussed, deputations have expounded and declaimed, and at last directors declare that the proved needs of the country and the companies are unsatisfied and themselves are exhausted; and in the meantime so acute had become the relations between the companies at large and the Railway Board of the Government in India that at a conference in Calcutta two years ago, attended by representatives of the companies' directors on the one side, and on the other by the Government Director, the President, and two members of the Railway Board, and a representative of the Finance Department of the Government of India, it was agreed that both the Railway Board and the companies representatives should in future refrain from attack on each other in public, at any rate until all recognised methods of settling differences had been exhausted.

The railway companies again and again have complained of unfair treatment, not merely in matters of comparative detail, but in broad affairs of policy. Such things as the delay experienced in obtaining replies to references from the Government of India have been unfolded, with specific particulars, before the India Office. There too have been laid details of cases where the estimates of the railway companies in regard to the gross receipts and their working expenses have been altered, either by the Railway Board or the Finance Department of the Government of India, in such manner as to impose almost fantastic hardship on the management of the systems. Ever since the report of the Inchcape Committee of six years ago the companies have reiterated their plea that if the Secretary of State cannot find sufficient money for much-needed capital expenditure the companies should be permitted to raise funds themselves for their own particular objects, and, more insistently than ever of late, there is heard the plaint of the absence of any declaration of definite policy as to how applications for power to construct branch lines should be treated. Such a policy, and its declaration, would seem to be urgently needed. The demand for new narrow-gauge feeder lines in India is well known. It is also well understood that on the whole Government prefers such enterprises to be financed, whenever possible, with rupee capital raised in India. Some clear statement on the point of Government's attitude with regard to the big systems themselves raising capital, rupee or sterling, for kindred purposes in connection with their own lines is still awaited, and it is one of the grievances of Indian railway directors that it has not been promulgated long ere this. Meanwhile the legitimate aspirations of the transportation industry in the Dependency are being throttled; the development of the industry is being restrained at a time when it seems fully ripe for an accelerated speed of progress. It is much to be hoped that the recent, and first appointment of an Indian civilian to a seat on the Railway Board preparatory no doubt, to his ascent to the chair—will lead to more sympathetic relations between the railway advisers of Government and the Finance Department. It is, however, doubtful whether lasting improvement in this direction will result until a separate and responsible Minister for Railways is appointed.

Mr. A. M. Stow from leave becomes Settlement Commissioner Kashmir, vice Mr. Talbot proceeding on furlough.

Mr. H. Walmsley acts on the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Mr. Justice Carnduff proceeding on sick leave until after the vacation.

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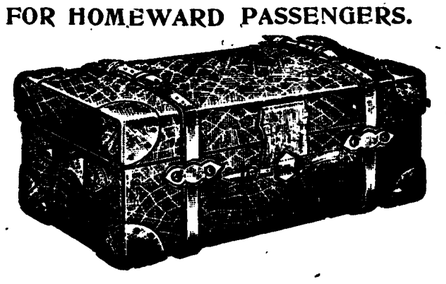

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THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

FROM LA SCALA TO GAIETY.

It will be good news to many people that from to-night the Baudman-Rickard Circuit will be transferred from La Scala to the Gaiety Theatre. The objection of many people since the Circuit started in Bombay has been that La Scala was too far away, and the object of the management in coming into the Fort is to find out whether this has been the sole reason why houses have been on the small side there. It is not giving anything away to say that La Scala has not been the success it was hoped it would be, and that the public have not shown the appreciation of the star turns provided that those turns merited. By coming back to the Gaiety, Mr. Mitchell will discover whether it has been the distance which has kept people away from La Scala or whether it is that there is not a public in Bombay for high class variety entertainments. We do not doubt for a moment that there is such a public, and that they will turn up in much larger numbers at the Gaiety than has been the case at La Scala, especially as, from now on, the programmes presented are to be more varied than they have hitherto been.

GAIETY ALTERATIONS.

In the programmes which have been presented up to now there has been somewhat of a dearth of soubrettes and lady vocalists generally, but this is to be remedied from now onwards. Alterations are to be made in the Gaiety to transform it into an up-to-date theatre, new and elaborate chairs for the best seats have been ordered and are now on their way out to India. The best seats are to be increased in number, and the theatre is to be thoroughly renovated and done up. It only remains now for the public to support the scheme; for if they do not the time will inevitably come when less expensive artistes will have to be engaged.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

This would be a pity just when we are getting accustomed to seeing really good variety turns in Bombay. Take the programme for the reopening of the Gaiety to-night, for instance. In it there is Miss Marie Quintrelle, a lady blessed with a soprano voice about which the Calcutta newspapers have been raving for the last two or three weeks. Miss Quintrelle sings the highest class of songs and is more of a Grand Opera vocalist than vaudeville, but it is the province of the music hall to provide entertainers of every class, and we shall welcome the opportunity of hearing Miss Quintrelle in Bombay. Then there are the Graus Brothers, who call themselves the Kings of the Pole, and do all sorts of wierd and daring tricks at the end of a long pole. Their act is said to be the first and best of its kind in vaudeville to-day. Finally, Miss Selma Brautz, the lady juggler, who is worth going a long way to see, and whose performance one can see twice or three times without tiring of it, is remaining for another week. With such a "bill," eked out with a series of excellent pictures, the management have a right to expect good audiences during the week. It should be mentioned that for the present there will be no 10 o'clock show at the Gaiety on Saturday nights, but instead there will be matinees at 4-30 and 6-30 so that those who do not care for late nights will find themselves well catered for.

FUTURE BOOKINGS.

The names of a few turns who will appear at the Gaiety during the next month or two will probably be of interest. They include the Romano Brothers, the Grecian Gladiators in a series of artistic living statuary poses; Miss Lily Eyton, comedienne; the Waterbury Bros. and Tenney, the big "3" in a musical act; the daring Taw Davis Trio in sensational motoring in mid-air; the two Bobs cross talk comedians who invariably "top the bill" at Home; "She," otherwise Miss Josephine Davis, in a very clever act, which is so highly valued that no manager in India could afford to engage her, were she not passing through on her way from Australia to England. Other turns are Rose and Ellis, barrel jumpers; the Five Merry Youngster, comedians; Lily Langtry, a very popular comedienne; and Miss Ada Reeve, with her own company. Then too, the Malagas are returning after a successful 28 weeks' tour in Australia. From this list of forward bookings, it is quite evident there is a good time coming at the Gaiety.

FUTURE OF LA SCALA.

La Scala will continue to be run as a combination picture and music hall show, with vocalists mainly and a big selection of films. This week, Miss Cleo Reel and Miss Marie Godwin are the vocalists, and as we 28 weeks' tour in Australia. From this list clever artistes.

"AFTER THE GIRL."

Miss Gwendolin Brogden at the Gaiety, London.

MISS MARIE QUINTRELL.

To appear at the Gaiety to-night.

MISS EMMY WHELEN.

Reproduced from the "Graphic."

In "After the Girl" at the Gaiety, London.

THE STRAND TRAGEDY.

SUICIDE OF SON OF GERMAN BARON.

A strange story of a German student's delusions about bicycle thieves was told at the inquest at Westminster on May 5, on Harold Walter Grote, aged 26, the son of Baron de Grote, who shot himself in the Strand on May 2.

The widow said that her husband was an engineering student studying at London University. They had been married about two years. Following the theft of her bicycle in November last, and its ultimate recovery after her husband had recognised it being ridden at Shepherd's Bush her husband started out to find the thieves. He began to watch a certain shop which he thought was connected with the affair. He followed a man and woman on his bicycle to Archway-road, Highgate, and afterwards told her that he called to the man to stop, whereupon the latter put his hand to his pocket to throw—as her husband thought—pepper into the eyes.

The Coroner.—Had he been reading a lot of sensational stories?—No, all his books were scientific ones.

Did he go to the kinematograph?—He went very often.

And saw detective pieces?—Yes

"ON THE TRACKS OF A GANG."

The coroner then read the following letter written by Mr. Grote on Thursday to his father, Charles Baron de Grote, of Hanover, which, however, was never posted:—

Dear Daddy.—Been doing detective work lately. Traced Phil's Humber, lost last November, you remember, and restored it to its rightful owner with the help of a C.I.D. sergeant. It is very little the worse for wear. After that I did some more "Holmesing," and am now hard on the tracks of a gang that seems worth catching. To all appearances, they are well organised. Part of their business is cycle, and probably motor stealing. Just escaped having a handful of sneezing powder in my eyes whilst in pursuit in broad daylight on a broad stretch in Archway-road, Highgate. But don't be alarmed. Trust me to be careful. All particulars later.—Ever your most loving son, Harold.

Replying to the coroner, the witness said she did not believe all that he told her. She thought it is only his imagination. He used to suffer from insomnia. She added that on Friday night, about ten o'clock, her husband came into the house and put his finger on his lips for her to speak quietly. He told her that the gang was a tremendous one, and that he was unsafe, and must get out of the country at once. He said that the gang numbered at least 400, and that he had tried to get to Scotland Yard to lay information, but was followed wherever he went. He seemed to think the house was full of thieves, and every time a step was heard he would say, "That is another. How many more?" He seemed to think that people were congregating in the next room. They both went out that night, her husband loading his pistol. At midnight they were at Charing Cross, but her husband would not inquire about a train because he said that the gang would know him. Nor would he allow her to, as he said that it was equally unsafe for her. He would not go home, and eventually, after some trouble, they managed to put up at an hotel.

On Saturday morning her husband was still under a delusion that he was being followed. They got to a tea shop at Charing Cross, but he would not go in, because he said that it was full of the people. He then exclaimed: "At last I have a solution to the whole difficulty." He circled round her and then produced a pistol and shot himself through the head. She and her husband had lived very happily together.

On the body were found telegraph forms addressed to his father. One read: "Can you possibly come at once? My safety at stake. Address Scotland Yard." Another was: "Do come at once. My safety at stake. Wire arrival Carlton Hotel."

Mr. Alfred William Foster, a friend, said that he saw Mr. Grote on Friday, when he appeared greatly disturbed, and had difficulty in framing his sentences. He told the witness more or less coherently the same story as Mrs. Grote had related.

A constable who witnessed the tragedy said that he saw Mr. Grote in animated conversation with a woman. He heard her say: "Don't be silly," and the man then raised his hand to his head and fired.

BARON'S EVIDENCE.

Baron de Grote said that of late years he had noticed one or two queer traits of character in his boy. He appeared to be cowed, and would stand with his back to a wall as if he were afraid of people getting behind him.

The Coroner.—That is always a sign of something peculiar.

The Baron added with regret that he himself gave his son the revolver with which he took his life, and added that there was no insanity in the family.

Summing up, the coroner said that obviously the young man had suddenly gone out of his mind. It was a case of delusional insanity of persecution.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned.

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